The Columbian.

VOL. 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1905. NO. 46.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

A BANK ACCOUNT

Gives comfort, happiness and security from the woes and miseries that come from poverty.

The ease with which you can save money and "pile up the dollars" may be a revelation to you.

Begin at once. We welcome small deposits.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

BOYS' OVERCOATS

This is a Great Store for Children's garments, so everybody says and that makes it so.

If the boy needs an Overcoat bring him here at once.

Don't let him suffer for the need of one.

We've everything in Overcoats for Boys, both large and small.

We've the Box Coat, the Double Breasted Coat, the Long Cut Coat, and Belt Coat, in Cheviots, Kerseys, Unfinished Worsteds, etc., for the larger Boys.

3.50, 5.00 to 10.00

For the Little Fellow we've Box Coats, Belt Coats, Russian Coats, Long Coats, etc.

3.50, 5.00 to 8.00

Three for One Trading Stamps Friday and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED

Legislature to Meet in January to Correct Errors of Last Session

Governor's Proclamation

Governor Pennypacker has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to meet on January 15th 1906 to consider legislation named. The paper is as follows:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 12, of the Constitution, I, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in extraordinary session, to meet in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Monday, January 15, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to consider legislation upon the following subjects:—

First—To enable contiguous cities in the same counties to be united in one municipality in order that the people may avoid the unnecessary burdens of maintaining separate city governments.

Second—To increase the interest paid by banks, trust companies and similar institutions for the use of the State moneys, to impose proper limitations upon the amount of such moneys to be held by each of such institutions, to make it a misdemeanor to pay or receive, to offer or request any money or valuable thing or promise for the use of such moneys other than the interest payable to the State, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the protection of the public moneys.

Third—To reapportion the Senatorial and Representative districts.

Fourth—To provide for the personal registration of voters.

Fifth—To provide for the government of cities of the first class and the proper distribution of the power exercised by such municipalities.

Sixth—To designate the amount to be expended each year in the erection of county bridges, and to take such other measures in regard to them as safety may require.

Seventh—To abolish fees in the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirtieth.

(Signed)

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

By the Governor,

ROBERT MCAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MASONS MEET.

The session of Caldwell Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was held in Masonic Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday. A class of thirty candidates were present and advanced to the 32nd degree. The session closed with a banquet at the Exchange Hotel on Wednesday evening, covers being laid for 125. After dinner speeches were made by H. A. McKillip, toastmaster; F. W. Martenis, and F. W. Ulrich of South Bethlehem; Admiral Forsythe, U. S. N. of Shamokin; Rev. Dr. Mitman of South Bethlehem; Judge J. U. Kurtz, Dr. A. K. Aldinger, and others.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT

Two Days Occupied by the Court in Computing the Returns

FINISHED ON FRIDAY

Associate Judges Fox and Krickbaum presided in court last Thursday when the official count of the votes was made. The returns were counted by Clerk C. M. Terwilliger, with J. W. Hidlay and Newton S. Walker assisting.

The total official vote is as follows:

STATE TREASURER		
W. H. Berry	D.	4456
" "	P.	8
" "	L.	2
		4466
J. L. Plummer	R.	1889
Berry's plurality		2577
R. B. Ringler	Socialist	38
E. J. Drugmand	S. L.	15
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT		
John Stewart	R.	5753
" "	D	112
" "	P.	6
" "	I.	1
E. Kruppinger	S.	51
E. R. Markley	S. L.	42
JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT		
James A. Beaver	S.	1
" "	R.	2205
" "	C.	2
Chas. E. Rice	L.	1
" "	R.	2465
Geo. B. Orlady	C.	2
" "	R.	1937
John B. Head	D.	3464
Homer L. Castle	P.	545
F. L. Schwartz	S.	60
H. Ayres	S.	40
C. F. Foley	S.	98
A. A. Grant	S. L.	59
S. R. Rager	S. L.	21
H. Spittal	S. L.	15
DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
C. A. Small	D.	3796
A. W. Duy	R.	2625
Small's majority		1171
PROTHONOTARY		
C. M. Terwilliger	D.	4211
W. M. Robbins	R.	1910
Terwilliger's majority		2301
J. M. John	P.	283
REGISTER AND RECORDER		
F. W. Miller	D.	3682
H. F. Traugh	R.	2488
Miller's majority		1194
T. C. Smith	P.	193
W. L. Garrison	I.	275
COUNTY TREASURER		
M. H. Rhodes	D.	4193
D. P. Levan	R.	1888
Rhodes' majority		2305
Dr. I. L. Edwarns	P.	354
COUNTY COMMISSIONER		
C. L. Pohe	D.	3630
J. A. Hess	D.	3554
E. Ringrose	R.	2186
F. I. Bellas	P.	266
C. L. Sands	I.	976
W. B. Schuck	I.	801
AUDITORS		
C. L. Hireleman	D.	3619
H. B. Creasy	D.	3713
W. J. Bidleman	P.	587
J. R. Diemer	R.	2348

Mrs. S. N. Walker, Mrs. L. R. Bomboy and Mrs. Isaiah Hagenbuch have been appointed a committee by Mayor Yetter, to distribute coal among poor families out of the Stroup fund David Stroup in his will left $5000 the income of which was to provide coal for the worthy poor. By a bad investment some years ago the fund was reduced to $3075, which is now invested in town bonds.

TOWN COUNCIL

An Interesting Meeting at Which Many Matters of Importance Were Discussed. Among Others

CHANGE OF CHARTER

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held last Saturday evening, when the matter of changing Bloomsburg's present anomalous form of government to that of a borough was brought up by a communication from President Yetter on the subject. The letter was as follows.

'I have been considering the advisability of calling a public meeting of our citizens as to a change or modification of our government.

"At a meeting of this character an expression of opinion can be had as to whether or not a change is desired, and the expression would be from the citizens.

"I notice a special session of the legislature is called for January 15, 1906, Whether the call will be too specific to allow introduction of any legislation for Bloomsburg, if desired, is a matter that I will investigate and govern myself as to a prompt call.

"Before taking any action I desire to have your approval or disapproval and should we not be able to introduce legislation before this special session we can, if citizens desire a change, get in position for the next general assembly as proposition would consume some time.

"I am not expressing any personal opinion as to change at this time. CLYDE C. YETTER, President."

On motion it was the sense of the council that a public meeting should be called in the near future to discuss the matter.

All the members of council were present except Mifflin. J. R. Schuyer presented his claim for damages caused by water from the Iron street gutter running into his store cellar. Referred to street committee.

Specifications for street lighting were submitted by the committee on light, which provoked a long discussion. On motion to advertise for bids it was decided to do so.

A sewer was ordered to be laid on Eighth street between Catharine and Iron.

The street engineer was directed to repair the culvert on Market street near the river.

Mr. Yetter offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the street committee be authorized to prepare plans and specifications and advertise for bids for the paving of Market Square. And that in addition to the above they advertise for bids upon the same conditions for the paving of the square between Market street and Center street, and also the square between Center street and Iron street, Council reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids."

After the matter had been discussed a motion to adopt the resolution was passed.

After a long wrangle the matter of Chief Knorr's salary for a month was settled by a compromise. Knorr was sick and Policeman Belig acted in his place and the town paid Belig $33. The question was whether this should be paid by the town or kept off of Knorr's salary. It was finally decided that Knorr should stand half and the town half.

The council then adjourned and all present but Mr. Magee went to W. H. Gilmore's and refreshed themselves with some of Mrs. Gilmore's famous fried oysters.

Thanksgiving and Turkey time is here.

Come in and look over the Celebrated Line of

"Keen Cutter" Carvers.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE PASSING OF AN OLD FAMILY

Miss Laura Waller went to Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Charles Hand. Dr. Geo. P. Waller and Mrs. Waller, who have been visiting at J. H. Maize's, left this week for their home in Los Angeles, California. The Waller mansion is closed, and it is not publicly known what disposition will be made of it. This fine old mansion with its beautiful grounds has for many years been one of the features of Bloomsburg. Standing near the Lackawanna depot, it can be seen from the cars, and all travelers arriving on that road or the Reading have passed by it, and thus to strangers the first impression received of the town was a very favorable one.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Waller Sr., was the founder of this home in Bloomsburg. He built the house now owned by Mrs. Dr. Reber at the head of Market street, and lived there for many years until he built the present mansion. At that time Bloomsburg below third street was only sparsely built up. Fourth street was not opened, and Fifth Street and below was farm land. Mr. Waller opened up streets, laid out building lots and what is now one of the prettiest sections of the town was built upon his land. He was prominent in all the progressive movements of the town, and stood among our foremost citizens. His sons, too, were among our leading citizens, one of them holding the position of Principal of the Normal School, which he resigned to accept the appointment of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is now Principal of the Indiana State Normal School.

But time has worked many changes. The parents are dead, the children have moved to other parts, the home is broken up, and the mansion around which centered much of the religious, educational and social life of Bloomsburg is closed, possibly never again to be opened as the residence of a member of this family. With the departure of Miss Laura Waller the last member of the household is gone, and to many the passing of the Waller family from the activities of this community which they did so much to foster and encourage is an event very deeply regretted.

George Rosenstock, who has been engaged in the jewelry business at Chatham, N. Y., for some years has returned to Bloomsburg, and will open a jewelry store in Mrs. Hendershott's building, next to McKelvey's drug store.

High Quality Furniture.

Quality is just as important as price. Poorly made Furniture is dear at any price. We sell only such goods as we can guarantee, and you'll often find that our prices for this good kind are lower than some stores ask for the low grade kind that soon falls to pieces.

Bed Room Suits from 18.00 up to 90.00

Dining Tables from 8.00 up to 25.00

Dining Chairs 7.50 set up to 30.00 set

Sideboards from 18.00 up to 55.00

China Closets from 15.00 up to 40.00

You will always Find a Complete line of

COUCHES, ROCKERS and ODD PIECES

in the Latest Designs.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TRAPPING WILD BEASTS

Not Difficult if Certain Rules are Followed by Hunters

MANY ARE WORTHLESS

Large Rewards Offered Captains of Vessels to Insure Safe Transportation of Such a Cargo As No Insurance Company will Take the Risks —Lions and Bears Not Valuable.

If we were asked why we adopted the profession we have chosen in preference to all others, writes Charles Mayer, "trapper to the King of Siam," in the London Magazine, I doubt not most of us would find it a question difficult to answer, and I can only explain that I took to the business of trapping big game because it appeared to offer a life of adventure not altogether dissociated with pleasure nor devoid of profit. Since I made my choice, eighteen years ago, I have pursued my calling mostly in the Malay Achipelago, with occasional expeditions in China, India, Siam and South America.

The risk the trapper is called upon to run does not end with the caging of the quarry. True, the actual peril of the hunt is at an end, but he has yet to get his merchandise to market or to the purchaser, which is not always a matter of ease. The variations of climate the animals will encounter during a voyage, and their liability to succumb under unfavorable conditions, make it imperative that no chance of transportation shall be lost during the favorable season.

The obvious remedy against loss both at the port and on the sea would be insurance, but it is a cargo that no insurance company will take risks on. Consequently, the best thing to do is to personally interview the captain, and give him an interest in the selling value of the cargo—say, of a third or a half. This may seem a lot to give away, but it is wiser to pocket reduced profit than to sustain a total loss.

It is because of such difficulties as these, and of the personal danger run by the trapper, that the prices of big game for live delivery run high. Tigers are worth anything from £50 to £100, leopards from £50 to £80, elephants from £100 to £200, while a rhinoceros or a giraffe top the list as profitable bags, selling at from £800 to £1,000 each. Lions, however, are a drug on the market, and worth comparatively nothing, being such good breeders in captivity; nor is there much money in bears. Snakes are a good line, when they run to any size. The largest I ever had the good fortune to handle was a thirty-two foot python, and sold for £200. And there is this advantage about these reptiles—they can be stuffed with sufficient food to last for months, and, being fed are shipped, will travel in a state of coma, giving no trouble during the voyage.

Elephant trapping pays well when the business is rightly managed; but if the herd that is being trapped stampedes, weeks of work may be thrown away, with the possible loss of two or three lives. Where it can be arranged the better plan is to work with a tame elephant, which acts as a decoy to induce the herd to enter the stockade; but this is often impossible, and was so on the first occasion I went hunting in the little known and unexplored state of Tringgaun in the Malay Peninsula.

We were in about three and a half to four miles of the trap, with the herd going so well that I was in hopes of seeing them in the trap the next evening, when toward midnight the dreaded accident took place. The elephants had got wind of us; possibly a baby elephant had seen one of the men; and, with trumpetings loud and fierce, the lot turned and stampeded, crashing through the jungle like a hurricane, and clearing everything in their way. I had just time to jump behind a tree—in fact, I was almost thrown there—away from a big bull elephant. He missed me, but, unfortunately, caught the native who had officiated at the ceremony of blessing the trap, grasping his body with his trunk. Placing one foot on the poor fellow's chest, he literally tore him in halves, splashing me with his blood. A moment later he had another man in his trunk and dashed him to death against the tree he was trying to reach for shelter. When torches were lighted and the men collected, we found twelve had been dashed or trampled to death; and the whole thing occurred in much shorter time than it takes to relate. But seven days later, having reorganized the hunt, I had forty-four fine elephants safely in the trap, including a rarity in the way of a youngster with five toes on each foot, which passed into the possession of the Maharajah of Mysore.

Small monkeys are easy to catch; they can be caught with birdlime or a bottle; and by means of the latter I have captured hundreds. The bottle must not be too wide in the neck, and it must be baited inside with sweetstuff, or a damp rag sweetened with sugar; then it is fastened by a string to a tree. The monkey comes along, scents the sweetmeat and promptly inserts his hand in the bottle. He gets a handful of bait, then tries to withdraw his bulging fist. This is impossible, but he would rather be captured than relinquish the tasty morsel, and he accordingly is.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A shoemaker is a whole soled man and generally well heeled.

A baker can always raise the dough.

ANCIENT USAGE OF THE FORK.

On Being Invited Out One Furnishes His Knife and Fork.

The first mention of the use of forks in history was at the table of John, the good Duke of Burgundy, and he only possessed two, one of gold and the other of silver. At that period the loaves of bread were made cylindrical. They were cut in slices and piled upon a trencher and placed beside the host, who carved the meat with a pointed carving knife, holding the joint with a skewer of wrought gold or silver, which he stuck into the joint to hold it secure while cutting the meat. Having cut the meat in slices, he took it on the point of the knife and placed it on a slice of bread, which was served to the guest. This ancient custom of serving meat is still practiced in some hamlets on the continent of Europe. This decoration is still the vogue in our delicatessen stores. When it first became customary to use forks a gentleman on receipt of an invitation to dinner would send his servant with his knife, fork and spoon, or, if he had no servant, he would carry them in his breeches pockets, as a carpenter carries his rule to-day. This ancient custom still obtains among the peasantry of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany and Switzerland, they carrying their knife, fork and spoon in a case. Sometimes all three are found together, with a rivet through the extreme end of the handle.

This form of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all places in Italy, their forks being for the most part made of iron or steel, and some of silver; but those are used only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion of this forked cutting of meat, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentimes in England since I came home.

The use of forks was at first much ridiculed in England as an effeminate piece of finery. In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays "your fork carving traveler" is spoken of with much contempt, and Ben Jonson has joined in the laugh against them in his "Devil's an Ass."—New York Mail.

EDISON'S OBVIOUS INVENTIONS.

Why He Would Like the Aid of Some Judges.

Thomas A. Edison recently made a suggestion by which a common failing of judges may be turned to account. The patent law demands that an invention shall show more evidences of imagination than are required in the ordinary makeshift improvements that are made every day in machine shops; and yet the simplest devices are the most effective and the most profitable. The Federal courts have several times invalidated Mr. Edison's patents on the ground that the improvements made by his devices were "obvious" solutions of the mechanical problems, and, therefore, not patentable. As in many problems that require hard study, the solutions did seem obvious enough—afterward.

"Not long ago Mr. Edison was trying to work out a new piece of mechanism. It seemed a simple enough problem when he began it, but it proved to be extremely difficult. After several days' exasperatingly futile work his attorney happened to ask him how it was coming along.

"No good, yet," replied Mr. Edison, "but of course the thing is perfectly obvious. I wish you'd bring a committee of those fellow judges down here that are always saying that. If this thing is so almighty obvious perhaps they can tell me how to make it."—Harper's Weekly.

Underground Wonder.

At Medina, Italy, is a large tract in which, when the well-diggers got sixty-three feet from the surface, they came to a bed of chalk. Through this they bored with an augur just five feet. They then withdrew from the pit before the augur was removed and upon its extraction the water burst through the aperture with great violence, and quickly filled the newly made well, which was afterwards affected neither by rain nor drought. At another point, at the depth of fourteen feet, were found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of mason work. Under this was earth made of vegetable matter, and at twenty-six feet large trees entire, such as walnut trees with the walnuts sticking to the stems, and the leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet chalk was found mixed with shells, the bed being eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables were found again.

Buying Cheap.

A well known actor, shortly before his bankruptcy, invited a friend to dine with him. The walnuts were washed down by some rare sherry. "That's a delicious wine," his friend exclaimed: "it must have cost you a lot of money." "It didn't cost me anything that I know of," the merry comedian answered, with a shrug. "You had it given to you, then?" the friend suggested. "Oh, no, I bought it from Ellis in Bond Street." "But he will charge you something for it," the friend exclaimed in astonishment. "I believe he does write something down in a book," the coming bankrupt retorted gravely; "let's have another glass, my boy."

FOR THE ARMY CANTEEN

Whisky Drinking Has Increased Since Its Abolition

DRINK SOLD TO OFFICERS

General Wade Says Under the Canteen System More Men Remained in Post, Better Dressed, Had More Money and Self-Respect—Recruits Less Liable to Drink.

With hardly an exception, the commanding officers in the United States army, those who have attained the general rank, are in favor of the re-establishment of the canteen system. Perhaps there is none more pronounced in his views on the subject than Major General James F. Wade, recently commander of the Department of the East.

"I feel quite justified in saying," said General Wade in a conversation with a New York Herald reporter, "that while not all the officers in the army are in favor of the re-establishing on the canteen, those who are in favor of it compose a very large majority. They have seen the practical results both ways, and those who have any direct association with the troops, such as regimental or company commanders, are almost unanimous in wanting the canteen back again.

"So earnest am I in my belief in its influence for good that in my last official report to the War Department I made special mention of the matter.

"Any one who is at all familiar with conditions at an army post knows that there are always just outside the lines of the reservation a number of low class saloons. The proprietors of these use every means in their power to attract the trade of the soldiers. They maintain so-called concert halls, and in many cases not only countenance but maintain a number of women of the lowest type to hang around and lure the men into spending their money. This is the feature that we most deplore.

"In a great many posts it is only a question of crossing the street when the soldier is outside of the reservation, and he can find plenty of places in which to get a drink. The proprietors of these dives or saloons are only too willing to give the soldier credit. He can always run an account with them far beyond any amount he would be justified in assuming. Then when pay day comes once a month or once in two months, as the case may be, the soldier, who is generally a man of strict honor in money matters, goes to settle up. The result is that after he has paid his debts he celebrates the event by taking a number of drinks and spending what little money he has left.

"This does not worry him very much because he knows he can start a fresh account the next day, but nevertheless it is a very regrettable condition of affairs. The saloon keeper, you see, practically gets all the money. The soldier does all the work and takes the punishment."

"How long was the canteen system in vogue in the army?"

"I do not remember exactly, but I think about ten years, and we all heartily wish it was back again."

Under the canteen system a man was not allowed to get drunk, but he was allowed to drink enough beer to satisfy any craving he might have for intoxicants.

"A soldier is a very human being. The enlisted man is just like all the rest of mankind. You tell him that he cannot have a certain thing and naturally that is the very thing that he longs for. This is particularly true as far as drinking is concerned. The establishment of the canteen, in my opinion, took away the temptation from the men in a very large measure. No whisky was sold in the canteens—only beer and light wines—and they were bought and sold under the supervision of the government by officers in the army, stationed at the post. They were sure to be of good quality and as harmless as intoxicants of that nature can be.

"A non-commissioned officer was always on duty at the canteen to see that the men did not drink too much. When he found a soldier becoming slightly intoxicated he would refuse to let him have any more and if necessary send him back to the barracks. Of course the men drank nothing but beer. The light wines were rarely if ever called for. They do not appeal to the American soldier.

"It is a mistaken impression to speak about the abolition of the canteen. The canteen as an institution still exists, and at it the men may get all kinds of non-intoxicating drinks and certain other refreshments in the way of food. They can also use it as a sort of club room in which to play cards or amuse themselves in any other kind of orderly way. The only difference now is that no beer is sold at the canteen. The law which did away with that was to the effect that no intoxicants should be sold or given away in any army reservation, post or any building belonging to the government devoted to the uses of the army. The word "canteen" did not appear in the bill anywhere."

German Working Girls.

Working girls in Berlin average nine hours and a half a day for which they get about $2.80 a week. Only one in five is able to have her own bedroom; the others share their rooms with from one to six other girls. Some of them hardly know what a warm meal means, rye bread being their principal food.

LAZIEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

Stories Told of a Hill Tribe in India —Women Who Build Huts.

In these days of push and energy it sounds strange to talk of people as being lazy, and still the Todas, a hill tribe of India, are the laziest people in the world.

The Todas are not ashamed of their reputation and are free to confess that they know of nothing so foolish and stupid as work. Their one and only pursuit is the raising of buffaloes; they are far too indolent to follow the chase. An ax is their only weapon, although they know how to make others. They use this for waging war and for felling trees. They will not till the land, considering this unnecessary labor. To make housekeeping easier, all their natural products are held in common; the idea of property is only restricted to the hut, its contents and live stock.

The buffaloes, which they own in large quantity furnish them with skins for clothing and the hut, and the meat is used as food. But milk is their principal diet. They do not even relish the idea of milking their cattle; the head milkers are the only ones that are to be persuaded to do this labor. These men are chosen from the class of "peiki" or "sons of God." They are the priests and practice celibacy. Although the priests tend to the cattle, each householder owns his cattle.

Much as these men dislike the caring for their cattle they find farming a less dignified calling. Some years ago they went to war with their neighbors, the Badaga and Kotas, as they might be able to levy a tax of one eighth of their grain products. When their grain grows scarce they live on roots and berries. They will sell their land or give it away, but they will not cultivate it at any price.

Strangely, their appearance does not disclose this most marked characteristic. They are tall and well proportioned. They look like Roman Senators, as they walk, wrapped in skins resembling the ancient toga. Their appearance is not only prepossessing, but bold and self-reliant.

Many an amusing story is told of this small hill tribe, numbering about 400 men. An American missionary was working among them, when one day he saw some women and boys building a hut of bamboo. He inquired why the men were not performing this labor, and one woman explained: "Husband mine don't work; me and boys build house.

The missionary made no further comment, but when the hut was built he told the husband that he must build another hut, as he could not live in a home made by women and children. But the surprised Toda answered: "No, no, me no work; man has boys and wife to work."

The Toda meant what he said. Although the missionary argued, and finally horsewhipped the native, he could not get him to build a hut.—Chicago Tribune.

WORK OF THE GUANGO TREE.

Its Presence Makes Life Easy for Other Plants.

The Guango, or rain tree, which is indigenous to Brazil and Central America, has been successfully introduced into Australia, but the attempts to acclimate it in corresponding latitudes in America have been unsuccessful. The work of introduction was carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry along the coasts of Texas, but it has been found impossible to preserve the tree over the winter months.

While these trees do not provide moisture, or bring rain, they are very helpful in draining wet lands, and the cool, moist air settling down upon their leaves during the night time produces an artificial rain, which would otherwise be killed by heat and lack of moisture.—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Want to Be Bothered.

H. A. Fuller, of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Convention in Wilkesbarre, introduced with this story the banker who responded to the toast, "Our Depositors:"

"A depositor in a neighboring trust company is an eccentric farmer of middle age. This farmer, though he is wealthy, overdrew his account one day to the tune of five hundred dollars.

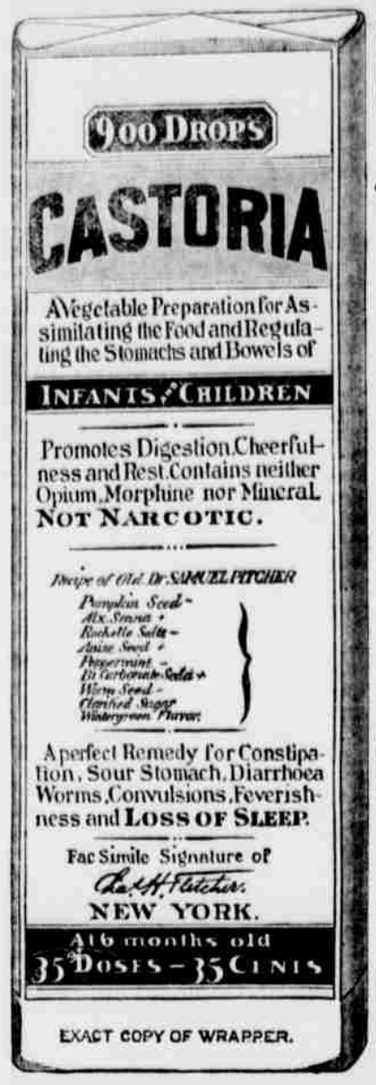
"Notification of the overdraft was at once sent to him.

"He replied:

"You tell me I have overdrawn my account five hundred dollars. Well, I know it. So what is the necessity of bothering me about it? Why not trust me as I do you? Do I go to you when I have money in your institution and shout, "You have five hundred dollars of mine?" Such statements are superfluous either way.

Why Toll Was Paid.

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time it made the attempt the negro toll man shut his gate and brought the car to a stand. With indignation the half dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to toll free. "Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says: 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all." "No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the gatekeeper, pointing to another clause, as follows: "'Every half dozen hogs, 4 cents.' An' three times four is twelve," he added. The 12 cents was paid.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

List of Jurors for December Term

GRAND JURORS

eishline, Lewis, Fishingcreek.
Bower, H. F., Briarcreek.
Carl, Joseph, Catawissa twp.
Casey, Wm. J., Bloomsburg.
Capwell, Wm. S., Bloomsburg.
Culp, W. A., Berwick.
Edgar, John, Benton twp.
Freas, C. W. Berwick.
Fritz, Ray, Jackson.
Girton, A. E., Pine.
Hummer, George, Sugarloaf.
Hirleman, C. L., Benton Boro.
Hughes, John, Locust.
Hauch, C. B., Main.
John, Wesley J , Main.
Lemon, Theodore, Greenwood.
Miller, S. A., Greenwood.
Pensyl, Ray, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Isaiah, Cleveland.
Ruckle, John, Benton twp.
Roberts, W. H., Catawissa twp.
Runyon, C. W , Bloomsburg.
Rice, Chas , Bloomsburg.
Strauch, Elmer L., Jackson.

JURORS—FIRST WEEK

Alpeter, Rev. Peter, Catawissa.
Adams, Emanuel, Locust.
Bomboy, Paul, Bloomsburg.
Blank, Levi, Berwick.
Creveling, Daniel, Bloomsburg.
Coffman, Wm., Bloomsburg.
Cadman, B. F., Millville.
Derr, Calvin, Jackson.
Fairchilds, J. M., Briarcreek.
Goodhart, Wm., Mifflin.
Girton, Clark, Main.
Gerrity, Wm. J., Centralia.
Hongland, Alfred, Roaringcreek.
Hess, H. W., Mifflin.
Hauck, J. S. Mifflin.
Hagenbuch, O. D., Stillwater.
Helwig, Charles, Locust.
Hartman, Charles, Hemlock.
Ikeler, R. R., Bloomsburg.
Johnson, Chester M., Madison.
Kline, Clark, Greenwood.
Lemon, Elliot, Fishingcreek.
Mummy, Albert, Beaver.
Mensch, Wm., Montour.
Murray, Geo. L., Catawissa twp.
Nuss, J. B., Main.
Oliver, Daniel, Berwick.
Ohl, Austin, Scott.
O'Brian, O. G., Benton Boro.
Ruckle, Taylor, Montour.
Palmer, Hiram, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Clark, Cleveland.
Reilly, C. M., Bloomsburg.
Roadarmel, Wm. G., Conyngham.
Richart, John A., Roaringcreek.
Ralston, Roy, Bloomsburg.
Shultz, D. A., Madison.
Snyder, Henry W., Cleveland.
Stevens, Elias, Jackson.
Vansickle, Floyd, Sugarloaf.
Whitmoyer, R. F., Pine.
Thomas, H. W., Madison.
Trump, Chas., Orange twp.
Yaple, Jeremiah M., Fishingcreek.
Yorks, C. E., Sugarloaf.
Yeager, Wilson, Berwick.
Hippensteel, Joe, Scott.
Ferguson, Wm., Bloomsburg.

JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Ash, W. S., Briarcreek.
Betz, Miles W., Bloomsburg.
Brobst, M. L., Mt. Pleasant.
Chamberlain, James, Pine.
Crawford, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant.
Clossen, Pugh, Orange twp.
Demott, Cyrus, Millville.
Davis, C. W., Briarcreek.
Evans, Abner A., Briarcreek.
Evans, Warland, Montour.
Grimes, B. R., Millville.
Holdren, George, Pine.
Hess, H. G. Berwick.
Ikeler, B. A., Mt. Pleasant.
Johnson, A. B., Pine.
Kashner, Peter, Montour.
Kerrigan, James, Conyngham.
Kline, Henry, Mt. Pleasant.
Kramer, Chas., Madison.
Labor, George, Fishingcreek.
Low, Zerbin, Orangeville.
Larish, C. L., Sugarloaf.
Lazarus, Emanuel, Bloomsburg.
Marteenie, Clem., Berwick.
Nuss, Henry, Mifflin.
Rowan, Dennis, Conyngham.
Ruckle, B. J., Mt. Pleasant.
Stahl, Wm., Centre.
Savage, John, Jackson.
Shaffer, E. W., Mt. Pleasant.
Trump, Jas., Orange twp.
Var Liew, G. W., Fishingcreek.
Welsh, Orval, Orange twp.
Hartman, Pierce, Sugarloaf.
Sitler, Sylvester, Centre.
Zaner, Wm. P., Main.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I felt better every way. It is a splendid blood medicine. ——Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

DO THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat whereas common "remedies" made with mercury merely drive them out and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real cure, not a delusion. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Autumn leaves demonstrate that one good turn deserves another.

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption" presided over by the Prince of Wales was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was definitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated from some other case. There is no such thing as inherited consumption. There may be local weakness which tends to consumption, but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption can ensue. This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not foreordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, and build up a strong body. The answer to this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of every kind. People, given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Building CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by Moyer Bros., Bloomsburg P

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Nov. 13, 1905.

The British prince with his naval retinue has departed. The President has returned from Oyster Bay where he went to cast his unique ballot. The news of the election has been received and digested. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has returned in triumph from Maryland having defeated Senator Gorman and his amendment. Secretary Root of the Department of State keeps up his vigils in his office denying himself to ambassadors, newspaper men and even to the President unless he feels like letting go long enough to see them. He is a phenemenal worker and he accomplishes more than any predecessor by an invention of his own which consists in doing one thing after another. Secretary Taft is on the way home from Panama athwart the flashing brine. The final words of the President's message relating to the Panama Canal will not be written until he has had full consultation with the War Secretary on conditions as he found them on the Isthmus with the final report of the last commission and Secretary Taft's relation of civil matters, labor and sanitary condition. The President and Congress and the country ought to know as much about the Canal on the Isthmus as the astronomers knew about the canals on Mars.

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Hist ry, that is political history, is making with bewildering rapidity. We cannot of course see its end, but it is always interesting to note its bearings and pointings. The President and all that he stands for is growing stronger every day. The vox populi or vox dei, both or whichever you please have delivered his adversaries into his hands. The election results in New York, Philadelphia, Maryland and Cincinnati were all victories over Boss rule and triumphs for the reforms he has advocated. Is there no significance in the fact that Foraker was against the policy of the President on railroad rate legislation in Ohio, and that Taft favored his policy and denounced Republican Bossism in Cincinnati taken in connection with the election on the 7th of November? And this the Ohio that gave Roosevelt an unprecedented majority only twelve months ago, and would give him a bigger one tomorrow if he had a chance! The other elections, where the issues of pure Government against bossism were joined, were equally significant.

***

The festivities in honor of the British Prince-Admiral last week were anything but imposing. They may even be called tame. He came and went without pageantry or bating of tomtoms. The functions were of the simplest, but there was no lack of hospitality welcome and good feeling. Members of the same family are less effusive and formal in their meetings than are distinguished strangers. There was a marked contrast between the reception of this English representative of the royal family and the German representative who came here two years ago. But the Admiral-Prince, his captains, and the crews of his fighting ships, will doubtless carry home with them, the impression of friendship and kinship that has so often been expressed in the words: "Blood is thicker than water."

***

There will probably be no conspicuous movements relating to the great questions that will come before Congress until Congress assembles. The issues are made up, indeed have been made for months, and the relative strength of the opposing parties, it is thought, will develop soon after Congress assembles. We will then know what prospects there may be for legislative action relating to railroad rate control, the tariff and the Panama Canal. There are minor questions, mainly economical, that are having the closest consideration of the Executive and his cabinet, and these will doubtless be set fortn in the reports of the Departments and epitomized in the message of the President.

***

It is thought that the President will probably recommend Congress to make an appropriation of about $300,000 for the purpose of renting and furnishing better houses for our ambassadors in European and other countries. As it is now, our representatives abroad are perhaps the most meanly housed of any great power. There are of course, exceptions, as when a multi-millionaire like Whitelaw Reid pays from his own purse for the most imposing diplomatic residence in London and where ex-minister Draper upheld the reputation of the United States at an expense of over $100,000 per annum in Rome, although his salary was only about $17,000. It is well known abroad that we are a rich nation and that our yearly expenses are quite equal to those of Great Brittain and are even easily borne. It is therefore disgraceful for us to make it necessary for our foreign representatives to live in a mean and parsimonious style. American diplomacy, through the recent splendid achievement of President Roosevelt at Portsmouth, is in the ascendant and it behooves us as a great pacific nation to neglect no resource of benign influence and power. Our Representatives at home, Congress, carry on business in the most splendid palace in this hemisphere and are even now building additional offices for their accommodation which will cost $8,000,000. Less than half a million the first year for renting and furnishing suitable homes for our representatives abroad will be sufficient and then $200,000 per annum will be enough to pay rents.

***

In 1895, President Cleveland urged upon Congress this plan in the following words: "I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and, in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends to a great extent, upon the appropriateness of his surroundings and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations, and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies, would abundantly justify the moderate expenditures necessary to carry out this suggestion."

Sick Headache

When your head aches, there is a storm in the nervous system, centering in the brain.

This irritation produces pain in the head, and the turbulent nerve current sent to the stomach causes nausea, vomiting.

This is sick headache, and is dangerous, as frequent and prolonged attacks weaken the brain, resulting in loss of memory, inflammation, epilepsy, fits, dizziness, etc.

Allay this stormy, irritated, aching condition by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They stop the pain by soothing, strengthening and relieving the tension upon the nerves—not by paralyzing them, as do most headache remedies.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do not contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or similar drugs.

"Sick headache is hereditary in my family. My father suffered a great deal, and for many years I have had spells that were so severe that I was unable to attend to my business affairs for a day or so at a time. During a very severe attack of headache, I took Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they relieved me almost immediately. Since then I take them when I feel the spell coming on and it stops it at once."
JOHN J. McERLAIN,
Pres. S. B. Eng. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MAN'S WARFARE ON ANIMALS.

Despite Heavy Penalties Attached Poaching is Practiced.

This article recalls the case of the two sons of the American millionaire who as Lord Lovat's tenant at Beaufort, Scotland, found themselves in the High Court at Edinburgh charged with shooting what they considered poachers, and every now and again one reads of a "murderous" affray between gamekeepers and poachers. The commonest form of poaching is for rabbits. The plan on a farm is to drive the rabbits around the edge of a field and catch them in a net at particular outlets. Poachers also extend their operations to deer in private parks, a common method being to scale a tree, wait until they appear beneath its branches, and then drop a heavy bar on the head of one of them. Deer poaching is risky, as it is difficult to carry off the carcass without detection, says the London Sphere.

But only a fraction of the cases of poaching ever come to light. The present writer was recently informed by a small squire in Bucks that he never dreams of bringing a poacher into court. When he finds one on his grounds he invites him into the public road and administers a sound thrashing.

The fine close fur of the mole has only recently become appreciated by the fashionable world, and the little skins which formerly were wasted are now a valuable article of commerce. The color of the mole (which varies in length from 4½ inches to 6 inches from tip to tip) is velvety gray in all its shades and with points of white. A coat made out of these costs $200 or more.

An old time trapper who has been at his work over thirty years, says his average catch is 100 a week, representing the astonishing total of over 150,000 moles. His mode of catching is simple—apparently. When a mole has thrown up many earth mounds the mole catcher carefully examines the "lie" of them, and his practiced eye soon spots where the main gallery will be; this is always some five inches below the surface and may safely be supposed to be running down to a stream if any be near.

With a sharp spade he slices down into this, disturbing the mould as little as possible, and only removing enough of it to make room for the trap—a cylinder—which is placed in the gallery so as to act as a continuation of it. He then throws a little soil over it and fills above with the earth as before so as to allow no ray of light. A mole running down the gallery passes through the cylinder, and its nose touches the concealed circular spring in the middle, which closes, catching the victim round the neck or middle and killing at once.

It is imperative that nothing but a smell of earth should be apparent about the trap, otherwise the mole would not approach, its sense of smell being most acute, so the mole-catcher never handles coffee, tobacco or even soap for many hours before setting the traps for the little creature on which the farmer carries on such a ceaseless warfare.

This particular trapper has more orders for skins than he can possibly supply. He is especially interested in one old customer, who found out the value of mole fur long before it became a fashion. He takes 1,500 skins every winter.—New York American.

Nelson Talks of Ring.

"Battling" Nelson gave out his ideas of the qualities which go to make up good generalship in the ring. Here they are, according to the Denver Times:

"A good ring general is one who has much experience in the ring. There are men who could fight twenty-five years without being good ring generals, but the boxer who sees things and learns as he fights makes the general.

"I would call a good ring general a boxer who knows when he is winning, when he is losing, and uses his head to help him out of it. He must know how to save himself when in distress. He must be a boxer who finds the weakness of the other man and makes the best of it. He must know how to get out of the tightest corners, the hottest mixes and the fiercest rushes.

"Jim Corbett was a first class example of this sort of fighter. When he met Jeffries at Coney Island some years ago he was up against a fellow who had weight, reach, height and the punch on him. Jim was merely putting his cleverness and experience against all that Jeff had. He stuck there twenty-three rounds and made the big fellow look sick. It was his knowledge of the game that pulled him through and made him look like a winner.

"When Jeff rushed Jim sidestepped away and pecked him with his left. Jeff cornered him many times, but the clever Corbett was never held. He hit and got away, before the giant could get him. That's what you call generalship. It is nothing more than cleverness and a good head combined.

"To-day Abe Attell is probably the greatest ring general in the world. He is not only a great boxer, but he is full of all sorts of tricks which go to make a good fighter. When I fought him at Philadelphia some months ago he was a very tired boy the last few rounds. I had him using all his skill to keep going there, but he fooled me at that."

A butcher can usually contrive to make both ends meat.

A newspaper man rarely fails to get his paper on the street.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food-medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

What Causes Hunting Accidents

The Dushore *Review* is nearly right in its guess as to what causes many shooting accidents.

It says: Do you know what causes nine tenths of the hunting accidents? It is whiskey. Men from the towns go out into the woods to hunt. Almost without exception they take liquor with them. They are out for a holiday and are going to have a good time. They all take a drink. Then they take another one, and separate. Each one has a flask in his pocket, and when he gets alone he takes a good, long pull, just to keep his courage up. He stalks along, with his gun ready to shoot. He thinks he sees a bear or an elephant, and he cuts loose with both barrels, and finds that it was his friend's hat that he caught sight of through the bushes. When he reaches him he is dead, and the drunken hunter is thoroughly sobered, and calls for help. They carry the body to the nearest town, and all of them weep, and all of them protest that they were sober. They are by that time, and long before they reach town every whisky flask has been smashed against the wayside stone walls. We wanted to say this before there has been a fatal accident near here this year, so that we could not be accused of referring to any particular case. But—the next fatal accident that is reported, just put two and two together, and see if we haven't told it almost straight.

Last Year's Record.

The Interstate Commerce Commission gives out the record of accidents to employees and passengers upon the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30th. The total number of passengers killed in train accidents was 350; injured 6, 408. The total number of employees killed in train accidents was 798; injured, 7,052. There were 187 passengers killed in other than train accidents, and 3,542 injured; and 2,463 employees killed in other than train accidents, and 38,374 injured; making a total of all classes of 537 passengers killed and 10,040 injured, and 3,261 employees killed and 45,426 injured. This is an increase of 117 passengers killed and 1,963 injured; a decrease of 106 employees killed, and an increase of 2,160 employees injured. There were 6,224 collisions during the year, with a money loss of $4,849,054, and 5,371 derailments, with a money loss of $4,862,602; a total of 11,595 collisions and derailments and a total money loss of $9,711,656, being damage to cars, engines and roadway.

Destructive Forest Fires.

A destructive forest fire occurred in Valley township, Montour County last week, burning over one hundred acres of woodland. Constable Bennett employed a number of the citizens, and after a hard fight extinguished the flames. There was a high wind blowing, and the smoke at times became so dense as to almost suffocate the firemen.

A Positive CURE
Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	† 8 45	† 9 35	† 2 00	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	† 6 51	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton	† 6 56	† 10 09	.....	† 5 47
Kipps Run	† 7 00	† 10 13	.....	† 5 54
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 51	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg..				
Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 45	6 15
Espy Ferry.....		†10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 03	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 40	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 23	†11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 51	3 4	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	†12 01	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre ...	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ...Arrive	9 10	12 10	4 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	† 7 15	†10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua.....				
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick.....				
Nescopeck.....	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy.....	8 18	†11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 8 2	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....				
East Bloomsburg....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	†12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville				
South Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run.....	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton.....	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Kilnes Grove.....	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 16
Sunbury..... Arrive	9 25	1220	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"a" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.45 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.45 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 1.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1st, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3 29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m Exp.	4:15 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m.
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
	SUNDAYS.	SEA ISLE CITY 8:50 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3062 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miuutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1, 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 13	1257
Danville	7 17	10 19	2 11	1 7
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 23	1 5
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	1
Bloomsburg.....	7 30	10 41	2 33	1
Espy.....	7 3	9 48	2 40	1
Lime Ridge.....	7 45	10 54	12 56	2
Willow Grove.....	7 50	10 59	3 01	2
Briarcreek.....	7 52	10 59	12 58	1
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	3 58	2
Beach Haven.....	8 15	11 12	3 02	2
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	1
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	2
Hunlock's.....	8 33	11 39	3 31	1
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	2
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	2
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	2
Plymouth Junction..	8 47	11 55	3 52	2
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	2
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	2
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	2
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	2
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	2
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 15	12 14	4 20	2
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	3
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	3
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	3
Bloomsburg.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	3
Rupert.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	3
Bellevue.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	3
SCRANTON.....				
	A M	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	10 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 18	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 16	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction..	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 33	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 44	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	8 (8
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 14
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 20
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 25
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 29
Willow Grove.....	8 36	12 05	3 54	8 33
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 39
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 45
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 50
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 55
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND....	9 35	1 10	4 56	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A M	A. M

† Runs daily. ‡ Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5
	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W....	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 52
Zaners.....	9 40	3 17	6 57
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 05
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13
Edsons.....	10 00	3 37	7 17
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 26
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	22
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City....	5 50	10 48	4 25	7 00	11 50
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 28	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 58	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	6 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 36
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	6 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	12 55
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
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STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

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J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.

GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1905.

COLLEGE BRUTALITY

A few weeks ago a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, was run over by an engine on the railroad track and killed. An investigation was held and the evidence brought out the fact that as a part of his initiation into a secret fraternity he had been bound to the track and left there. It was no doubt the expectation of those who did it, that the boy would be greatly frightened by hearing a train approach and pass on the adjoining track, the existence of which he was unaware, being blindfolded, but the unexpected happened, and a train came along on the wrong track and ground out the life of the victim.

Another student testified that he also was being initiated into the same fraternity, and that he was bound to the same track a hundred yards further on. But for the fact that the engineer knew he had run over something, and stopped his train there would have been another murder. It further developed that the boy who was killed had previously been compelled by goads and lashes, to crawl the entire length of the town on his hands and knees, and his mutilated body still had upon it the bandages on his lascerated and ulcered knees. It was further shown that this form of initiation had been practiced for some years.

A coroner's jury has found that this young man came to his death by being bound to a railroad track and run over by a locomotive. No one has been arrested, and probably the perpetrators of this horrible deed will escape the penalty of the law but will go through life with a terrible burden on their consciences.

Is this sort of thing to be treated only as a college prank, or was it murder?

A cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis was last week driven by a false idea of "honor" into challenging a fellow cadet to a fist fight, because of an insult and by the connivance of a number of other cadets the fight was "pulled off" and after twenty-two rounds was declared a draw. The challenger went to his room and his opponent to the hospital, but the next morning the former was found in his bed unconscious, and died soon afterwards, from injuries received in the fight. A court martial has been ordered, and the authorities promise a thorough investigation.

Will this be treated as "an affair of honor" or should it be classed as the civil courts would classify it, as a case of manslaughter?

Only a few days ago, in this state a boy of eleven was pummelled by other students because he had been promoted over them by reason of his scholarship. Several ribs were broken and he was otherwise internally injured, and the boy died. Was this in emulation of the example set in higher institutions of learning?

A young man of Bloomsburg, now in one of the colleges of this state, while a freshman was "hazed" by being thrown into a stream of deep water. He was unable to swim, but finally succeeded in reaching shore without any assistance from his tormentors, who placidly looked on while he was apparently drowning. Had he drowned, would this have been a simple case of "hazing," or would it have been wilful and deliberate murder?

These are only a few of the many similar cases that have been occurring in the colleges of this country for many years. There has been too much laxity of discipline. Students at colleges are treated as men of mature years when they are showing by their conduct that they ought not to be so considered. The extreme cases mentioned above are the direct and natural outgrowth of the milder forms of so-called "hazing" which are permitted and laughed at almost everywhere. From making a monkey out of a freshman the system progresses step by step until it ends in murdering a man by tying him to a railroad track or throwing him into the river.

Murder is murder, whether committed by a college fraternity in its inhuman forms of alleged initiation, or by second classmen who apply the same methods to green freshmen, or by the assassin who deliberately waylays his victim and stabs him in the back. The whole system is wrong, and the authorities of American colleges can put an end to it by united effort. Instead of shielding such outlawry for fear the reputation of the institution may be injured, the law should be invoked and its penalties enforced. Rigid rules should be made and observed, and the penalty of their violation should be expulsion, with an agreement among all the colleges that no man so expelled can ever be admitted to any other college. It is high time that those who are seeking a higher education should be made to know that if they indulge in barbarous and brutal customs that they will find no immunity because they happen to be college students.

Who Owns the Fruit.

The following opinion of general interest was rendered sometime ago, by Judge McClure, of the seventeenth judicial district: "If the branches of a tree growing on one's land hangs over the line upon the other, the adjoining owner may cut the limbs perpendicularly with his line, providing the branches have not been allowed to extend over a period of twenty-one years or more without objection, when no right would be gained to cut them off. Fruit on a tree is part of the realty and is not the subject of larceny.

If the fruit has fallen to the ground the neighbor could pick it up and use it. The right of the adjoining land owner to lop off branches of overhanging trees before 21 years of permissive acquisecence has elapsed, does not carry with it the right to the fruit hanging on the tree. The fruit is not the product of his toil or labor.

Ayer's

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin? Then it's probably too late. You neglected dandruff. If you had only taken our advice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair, and added much to it. If not entirely bald, now is your opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now 91 years old and have a heavy growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, entirely to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
MRS. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

for

Good Hair

PRESIDENT TO HELP PROTECT NIAGARA

President Roosevelt has placed himself on record strongly in favor of the preservation intact of the wonders of Niagara Falls.

The occasion of his utterance was a call made on him by J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., president; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, secretary, and William B. Howland, of New York, treasurer, of the American Civic Association.

They called to urge the President to use his influence, through the combined action of the American and Canadian Governments, for the preservation of the Niagara Falls and to prevent the diversion of their waters to commercial and industrial uses.

They pointed out to the President that ten companies now have authority to utilize 1,339,500 horse power of the effective power of the Falls. In the judgment of competent engineers, the delegation said, this would destroy the American Falls. Five companies now are actually developing power from the Falls and the others are preparing actively to utilize the power.

President Roosevelt told the delegation that he regarded it as a great national duty to do all that might lie in his power to preserve Niagara Falls, and that in his message to Congress he would recommend action along that line with all the force of which he was capable. He said he believed that Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon of Colorado, the big trees of California and the buffalo should be preserved for posterity.

California, he added, had presented to the nation a grove of the big trees, and if the State of New York could not preserve Niagara Falls inviolate the national Government should step in to keep them as they are now for the American people as one of the great natural wonders of the world. The President said that if he were to make a public address before the meeting of Congress he would take the opportunity to speak in favor of the preservation of Niagara Falls.

Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Governor Pennypacker has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:—

In pursuance of a usage established in the days of the fathers and long observed to the moral and spiritual elevation of the people, I, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby set apart Thursday, November 30, as a day to render thanks unto the Lord for the great benefits we have received at His hands and to set forth His praise.

He hath blessed our heritage; He hath preserved for our use the kindly fruits of the earth; His eyes have considered the poor; it hath pleased Him to give peace and concord to all nations; He hath not taken vengeance of our sins; He hath exalted the humble and the meek; He hath enabled us to amend our lives.

Let us then come together in our homes, churches and places of worship and offer up prayers for the continuance of His mercies; let us both by our lives and doctrine set forth His glory, and let us further remember the wants of the desolate the needy and the oppressed.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and five, and the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirtieth.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

By the Governor, Robert McAfee, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

New Automobile Law

The Attorney General's Department has furnished the State Highway Department with an official opinion to the effect that the automobile law passed by the last Legislature repeals all former acts upon this subject and stands to-day as the only law on this subject.

The Deputy General holds that the act of 1905 applies to motor bicycles as well as to automobiles and that no motor vehicle of any sort can be operated in Pennsylvania after January 1, 1906, when the new law becomes operative, except by a person who has secured a license from the State Highway Department.

The opinion also states that all tags bearing numbers, with the exception of the two furnished by the State Highway Department to each license, must be removed from all motor vehicles while they are operated within this state.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

JACK SHERIDAN'S RETIREMENT.

Hero of Many Diamond Battles is Now an Undertaker.

"Twenty years as umpire, and not a scar, bump or blemish to show for it!" So said Jack Sheridan, better known as the Human Foghorn. After twenty years' continuous service in seven different leagues, dodging bricks, bottles and epithets, the veteran is about to retire to the simple life among the coffins.

There is expert testimony on tap, north, east, south and west, to prove that I'm a bank robber, hod carrier, horse thief, second story worker and murderer. I could work at any of those trades and make good money; but undertaking will hold me for a while."

Thus it appears that Jack has not missed any of the tips handed out in twenty busy years. No better or squarer umpire than Sheridan ever traveled the circuit, and the American League will miss him. A continuous performance of twenty years is sufficient recommendation for any man, when you consider the nature of the business in which he was engaged. Some of the umpires do not last twenty minutes.

We were about to say Sheridan is as good as any man who ever wore the pad and indicator, but he uses neither. A twenty-five cent necktie is the only armor hung upon his broad chest, and sometimes for a bluff he peeked into his empty hand. Jack has been long enough in the business to count three strikes and four balls without the aid of mechanical appliances. This is not a rap at the other umpires.

A saving sense of humor pulled Sheridan through many a tight campaign. He saw the funny side of the tumults and riots, and adverse criticisms never touched him. It was to laugh. He is a man of intelligence and education, with a well shaped head and cleanly cut features like those of the early Romans.

Here is a sample of Jack's sunny humor that stung the fanatics from Detroit. After announcing the batteries in the final game of the set, the umpire turned his solemn visage once more to the crowd and let off this little valedictory:

"Ladies and gentlemen: This is the farewell appearance in Detroit of Jack Sheridan as an umpire. Before departing forever, I wish to thank one and all for the many cordial receptions given me here. Never will I forget your generous treatment. I leave Detroit with but one sincere regret, and that is the rules of the game would not permit me to accept your thousand and one kindly invitations to come under the grand stand and get my block knocked off."

That anti-climax, worked up with much tender feeling and sentiment, jarred the fanatics off their balance. A dumb, deathly silence followed the last five words of the speech. Then came a great roar of laughter, and Jack got a tremendous burst of applause. They never did esteem him in Detroit. In the third round he gave a ruling the home team didn't like, and a voice in the bleachers howled:

"We don't care if you never come back!"

However, the umpire had handed the crowd one, and his soul was at peace.

Sheridan was born at Decatur, Ill., how many years ago he didn't state. At the age of one year he went to California, with others in the party, and there developed the robust physique and voice that enabled him to stand the gaff as an umpire. For a time he played ball on the coast, and then set forth on his travels. Some of the things that happened to the future undertaker are herewith related.

Umpires of to-day imagine they have troubles. Forget it! Arbitrating at the present era is like picking cherries or drinking pink tea with the ladies. St. Louis used to be a swell town for the umpire. Running gantlet kept him in condition.

"In 1896 and 1897 Von der Ahe's combination ball park and race track was in operation. From the home plate the umpire passed through a picket fence, crossed an open space or paddock seventy-five yards in width, and popped under the stand. Well, it was crossing this open stretch after the game that gave the umpire the time of his life. I never made the dash without thinking of Munroe's dime novels, where the Indians stuck burning arrows into the fleeing white man.

"The minute the game ended the rooters poured into the open space, and formed two solid lines from the gate in the fence to the hole under the stand. That was the gantlet the poor ump had to run. The space between the living lines was about six feet. If the umpire escaped the canes, umbrellas and beer bottles on that seventy-five yard sprint, he stood a chance of having a beer keg bounced off his head while dodging into the hole under the stand. Sometimes they switched to a chair."—New York Mail.

LET US Hat You.

We have every facility for doing so to your entire satisfaction.

Here you will find all the Season's Recognized Styles, Proportions and Colors in both Derbys and Softs.

They are equal in both style and quality to the so called "exclusive" hatter—but our prices do not carry the burden of a label. All we charge for is the hat.

Your last year's Derby was an improvement on the dilapidated "straw", but a new hat is what should go with that new suit of yours.

Come in and get acquainted with our Assortment.

Derbys $1.00 to $4.00

Softs 50 cents to $3.00

TOWNSEND'S

A Stupendous Sale of

Dress Goods

Prices Range at Half and Less.

25 Patterns, full dress patterns, one of a kind,
Regular Price $1.50 to $2.25, Sale Price 75c to $1.12

10 Pcs. of Habit cloth, 50 inches wide,
Regular price $1.50, Sale Price 69c.

6 Pcs. fancy English Mixtures, for suits, 54in. wide, Regular Price, $1.50, Sale Price 89c.

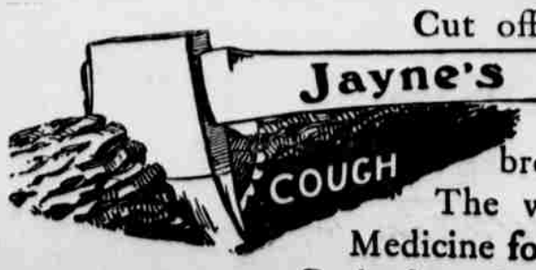
9 Pcs. of Tibelines, 38in. wide,
Regular price 50c. Sale price 25c.

10 Pcs. heavy Cloths, for skirts,
Regular price 85c, Sale price 59c.

3 Pcs. fancy mixed Suitings, 48 and 54 in. wide, Regular price $1, Sale price 75c.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.



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Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Hon. Fred Ikeler went to Danville on Tuesday on legal business.

Mrs. G. B. Boggs and daughter, Miss Jean, are visiting in Garden City, L. I.

Joshua Davis of Willow Springs was in town on Wednesday. He is among our oldest subscribers.

Tuesday morning was the coldest of the season thus far, the thermometer falling to 16 degrees.

The Winona Fire Co. will hold a dance in the Town Hall on Wednesday night, November 29th.

Paul Eyerly and Robert D. Young went to Philadelphia Friday night and witnessed the Penn-Harvard footgall game on Saturday.

If the weather permits, the Yorks mansion will be under roof in the next two weeks. The brickwork on the second story is partly finished.

The *Normal Quarterly* will be out this week. The frontispiece is a fine half-tone of the proposed new science building to be erected on the present athletic field.

Several fire escapes ordered some time ago by owners of Main street buildings, are now here, and will be in place by the 25th, thereby saving the payment of fines.

Frank W. Miller, register and recorder elect, has purchased Mrs. W. B. Allen's property on Iron street, and will soon move his family here from Centralia.

A Pennsylvania school boy has given this unique and original definition of a friend: "A friend is a person who knows all about you and likes you just the same."

The supper at the Parish House last Saturday evening, was, as usual, a great success. About four hundred people sat down at the tables, and the ladies cleared nearly one hundred dollars.

Daniel Patterson died at his home near Millville on Wednesday morning, of heart disease, aged 60 years. His wife and two daughters survive. The funeral will be held at the house on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The following letters are advertised in the Bloomsburg postoffice: Mrs. Kate Britt, Miss Catharine Dyakanoff, Mr. Jack Rider. Cards, Mr. W. Anderson, Mrs. J. H. P. D. Bains 2, Miss Lois E. Smoyer, Mr. Abraham Sullivan, Mr. W. H. Spurgeon.

Hess' Jewelry store has put on a holiday aspect. The show cases are arranged in the center of the room with a passage way all around for customers. He has a fine stock of goods, and is now in New York buying more. Mrs. Hess accompanied him.

Miss Ray Shultz of West First street stepped on a nail which projected from a plank last week Wednesday evening. The nail went nearly through the foot, making a very painful wound. Dr. John was called in and cauterized it. She is rapidly improving.

Lewis Titel, died at his home in Danville last Thursday, aged fifty-nine years. He had a paralytic stroke several months ago, and later Bright's disease set in. He was a brother of Charles Titel, Mrs. Adaline Palmer and Mrs. Mary Gross, all of Bloomsburg.

The Muncy *Democrat*, a paper established some years ago by H. H. Rutter, formerly of this town, has been disonctinued, and the office sold to the Muncy Herald and Printing Co. The paper is changed to an independent weekly, and the name changed to the Muncy *Herald*. Charles J. Haaga is the editor.

David Barret of Danville was sentenced by Judge Staples on Tuesday to twelve years in the penitentiary, after pleading guilty to the charge of assault and battery with intent to rob and kill W. H N. Walker, a landlord of Danville. Barret was pardoned a short time ago while serving a sentence for a like offense, and for this reason got the full penalty.

Rev. Ingram W. Irvine, D. D., who was unfrocked by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church as a result of the trouble in the Huntingdon congregation was formally admitted into the priesthood of the Russian Orthodox Catholic church a week ago Sunday in St. Nicholas Cathedral, New York.

The Union Veteran Legion held their annual banquet at Danville last evening. C. S. Fornwald of this town is Colonel Commander. Those present from Bloomsburg were: Charles S. Fornwald, B. F. Sharpless, Albert Herbine, Jacob Keller, G. W. Mears, F. M. Gilmore, Louis Cohen, R. C. Buckalew C. S. Furman, Elias Utt, Theodore Mendenhall.

Christian Beaver, the veteran conductor on the D. L. & W. whose train was smashed last week by a collision, made his first trip since the accident on Monday. He was considerably bruised. It was a trying trip for him as the crew was all new except one brakeman. The engineer, fireman, baggage master and express messenger were all killed. Mr. Beaver is one of the oldest conductors on the road, and is popular all along the line.

The new $10,000 altar in St. Boniface Catholic church, Williamsport, will be consecrated on Thanksgiving day with fitting ceremony. Bishop Hobin, of Scranton, will be there and conduct the services, at which it is expected there will be at least thirty priests. This service will take place in the morning, beginning at 7 o'clock. It will consist of a processional and other ceremonies, which will extend over a period of two hours. The very Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, the former Williamsport priest and now the Bishop of the Altoona diocese, will sing pontifical high mass at 10 o'clock.

The call for a meeting to discuss the advisability of changing our form of municipal government is a move in the right direction. Whether to change our charter so that we will come under the general borough law, or remain as the Town of Bloomsburg with some modifications of the charter are matters to be considered. A change in the matter of electing councilmen so that two will be elected each year, instead of electing an entire council every year, is certainly desirable, and it is also a question whether we have not given the cumulative system of voting a sufficient trial to show that we do not want it any longer. When a meeting is called there should be a large attendance.

Prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Lenses, according to kind, 50c. to $1.00 each.
Bifocal Lenses, $2.00 to $3.00 a pair.
Toric Lenses, $3.00 and $4.00 a pair.
Gold-filled frames and mountings, $1.00 each.
Solid gold eyeglass frames and mountings, $2.00 to $3.00.
Medium weight 10K gold spectacles, $3.00.
Heavy 14K gold spectacle frames and mountings, $4.00.

I keep in stock a large assortment of lenses and frames. I will be pleased to show you the latest and best in eyeglass mountings.

Henry W. Champlin, M. D., Bloomsburg, Pa.

PROF. J. HARRIS CURRAN.

Many people in Bloomsburg have very pleasant recollections of Hal. Curran, son of Prof. H. A. Curran formerly of the Normal School. He was known here as a bright young man, of sterling character, and had many friends. The news of his death was received here on Wednesday with deep sorrow. The particulars of his demise are contained in the following dispatch from Carlisle:

"Prof. James H. Curran, of the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., died at that place Tuesday morning after an illness from typhoid fever. He was a brother of Mrs. Prof. Morgan and a graduate of Dickinson, and has many friends in Carlisle. He was about 33 years of age, with a bright future before him, and his untimely death will be greatly regretted.

Prof. James Harris Curran was born October fifteenth, 1872, at Wrightsville, Pa. He was a son of Prof. Hugh A. Curran. He prepared for college at Bloomsburg Normal, and entered Dickinson in 1892, and graduated in 1894, and from the law school in 1896. He studied in Germany and then became a teacher in Hackettstown seminary, and in 1900 became professor of economics and mathematics in Tome Institute.

Funeral services were held at Port Deposit Wednesday. Further services were held at Carlisle today where interment was made.

IN THE COLLISION

Dr. H. Bierman was a passenger on the train that collided with a freight at Hunlock's Creek last week Wednesday. When the crash came he was wedged between the seats, and his hat flew half the length of the car. He was shocked and bruised, but soon got out and helped the wounded as well as he could with nothing to work with. He had to improvise splints and bandages as best he could.

He says that these things should be provided in each car as well as the case of tools now there. If people are wedged in a wreck so that it is necessary to use axes and saws to get them out, they are likely to need surgical appliances after they get out. Dr. Bierman dressed many wounds before any other physician arrived.

Speaking of the suggestion that Snyder, the freight engineer who caused the wreck by not taking the siding, may have died before he reached the siding, Dr. Bierman says that Snyder was still breathing when he reached him.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby and son Kent, of Newark and Miss Jean Andrews of Bloomsburg were among the passengers.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN COURT HOUSE

A petition has been circulated among members of the bar, asking the court to make an order providing for certain changes in the interior of the Court House. Nothing is asked for that will involve any expensive alterations in the building, but merely a change in the use of rooms for certain purposes so that the arrangement will be handier for the court and the public. The law library is entirely too small and the petition asks that the present grand jury room be taken for this purpose, and the grand jury be given the traverse jury room on the third floor, and the latter take the law library which is close to the jury box. A railing is asked for in front of the grand jury box, and an order is wanted reserving the space around the bench for the exclusive use of the bar. Judges Fox and Krickbaum will meet with some of the lawyers on Friday afternoon, and discuss the propriety of making these changes.

MUSICAL AT Y. W. C. A.

A Musical will be given at the Y. W. C. A. rooms Friday evening Nov. 17, in charge of Miss Edna Briggs. The following fine program will be rendered:

Piano Solo	Miss Anna Reice.
Reading	Miss Ruth Levy.
Vocal Solo	Miss Maud Zehner.
Piano Solo	Blanche Levy.
Piano Solo	Helen Ross.
Reading	Blanche Levy.
Piano Solo	Miss Lois Yost.
Piano Solo	Aletha Cole.
Vocal Solo	Rose Ruckle.
Piano Solo	Ruth Levy.
Reading	Helen Ross.
Piano Solo	Marguerite Johnson.
Piano Solo	Martha Hummel.
Dialogue	Ruth-Helen Ross.
Piano Solo	Eva Gensamer.

No admission will be charged—a silver offering will be taken, to payfor glasses, that we may own our own instead of borrowing. Come and enjoy the evening as well as help furnish our china closet.

A diet kitchen is soon to be added to the Joseph Ratli Hospital.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association is a veritable beehive of industry each day and night of the week except Wednesday evening when the rooms are closed on account of the general prayer meeting in the churches. The classes have opened with increased numbers and much interest is manifested. The Choral Class under the leadership of Miss Letson of the Normal School, is held Monday evening of each week; the bright music is proving very attractive and a fine Cantatta is in preparation. Bible class meets Tuesday evening, when Secretary and pupils study the life of Christ, in picture, story and song. Thursday night, three classes meet, the Physical Culture class under the splendid leader, Miss Anna Challis of the Normal, meets in the large hall, which has been put in order, and this class is large and full of interest. There is still room and time for others to enter for fall term. Miss Clara Beers has charge of sewing class and a fine opportunity is offered any girl to be her own dressmaker. One of the most attractive classes is the embroidery class. Mrs. J. W. DeWitt is the skillful teacher and as the flowers grow under the girl's busy fingers, words are spoken which will cause flowers of soul culture to grow. The girls are full of interest in their work and we expect a fine result on exhibition night. Friday night is Home Circle night and every girl is welcome to come and have a good time. Saturday night one of the most helpful and practical classes meets, the English class taught by Miss Mary Knapp and we urge every girl who can, to avail herself of this opportunity.

WAS THE ENGINEER DEAD?

Many of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroaders believed that Engineer Chas. Snyder who was responsible for the wreck last Wednesday, in which six persons were killed, was dead when the wreck occurred and that he died of heart disease some minutes before.

They say he had worked on the road many years; that he knew the running of trains perfectly; that he always had been accustomed to lie at the Hunlock's switch for the passenger train to pass, and that it was impossible to account for any possible negligence or thoughtlessness.

Many are convinced that he died or was overcome by heart disease before the siding was reached.

DOCTORS ENTERTAINED

Mr. Joseph Ratti entertained the members of the Columbia County Medical Society at a luncheon at the Hospital on Tuesday. Those present were Drs. Hart of Mainville; Hess of Rohrsburg; Reagan and Bowman of Berwick; Vastine, Kline and Sharpless of Catawissa; Miller, Redeker, Montgomery, Bruner and John of Bloomsburg.

An interesting session of the Society was held in the afternoon, when Dr. Hart read a paper on "Pneumonia." Typhoid fever was among the other subjects discussed.

WILL ATTEND ST. PAUL'S

Theta Castle, No. 276, Knights of the Golden Eagle, will attend services in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, November 26th, when a special sermon will be delivered by the rector, Rev. R. S. Nichols.

Public Sale

H. Mont Smith, trustee of the estate of Joseph Tinsley, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Briarcreek township, fifty-four acres of land, with dwelling house, barn and outbuildings, on Friday, December 1st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. ts

Antitoxin to Be Furnished.

Five hundred depots have been established throughout Pennsylvania by State Health Commissioner Dixon for the free distribution of antitoxin. Drug stores in cities and towns have been selected as distributing depots and in the small villages the keeper of the country store will dispense the serum.

Physicians called in to attend diphtheria patients who cannot afford to buy antitoxin may procure this remedy free of cost at the nearest distributing point after signing a receipt. Physicians who secure the state's supply of antitoxin free are obliged to send to the State Health Department a clinical report of the case on blanks furnished by the distributing station.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Reduced Prices

All Tailored Suits in Stock, Comprising all the season's newest creations, at a reduction from the former low prices—you save dollars in this sale of Ladies' Suits, on the newest styles; just when you need them. It will pay you to examine this offering—A long coat suit full satin lined at $14.00. Others in proportion.

New Lot of Coats

Ladies' and Children's in the newest effects. See the 7.00, 10.00, 15.00 and 20.00 coats. See the new top coats.

Lace Curtains

See the special Irish point curtains at 1.49, 1.98, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, and 3.50. Nottinghams, 75c. to 5.00.

Underwear for All

Infant's Vests 25 to 75c.
Ruben's Vests 25 to 70c.
Ladie's Vests 20, 25, 39, 50c
Ladie's fine Vests 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Men's fleece goods 35c. pc.
Children's goods all sizes 25c.
Ladies' fleeced Skirts 25 and 50c.

Dress Silks

for all purposes at lowest prices.
27 in. Black Taffeta 75c yd.
19 in. Colored Taffetas 59c
27 in. China Silks 50, 65c.
20 in. Taffetas 75c.

Blankets & Comfortablrs.

50x72 White Blankets 50c.
Fancy Blankets 90c pr.
1 1-4 Grey Blankets 3.40 pr.
1 1-4 Grey Blankets 5.00 pr.
Comforts all white cotton filled at 1.00, 1.50, 1.75. 2.00, to 5.00.

Tam O'Shanters, Leggins &c

Tams at 25, 50, 98c,
Leggens 50, 75, 1.00.
Knit pant Leggens 50c.
Buster Brown Leggens 1.00
Infant's Kid Shoes 25c.
Infant's booties 10 to 50c
Ladie's Caps 50c.

Reduced Prices on Trimmed Hats

All this Season's Newest Styles. You can save money on your Hats from this lot at Reduced prices. See them. Millinery work done promptly. Stylish, and Moderate priced by practical milliners.

Dress Goods.

If you want dress goods see the showing of this Season's Newest Styles at popular prices.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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IOW FIGHTERS OVERWORK

Billy Madden Explains the Decadence of Champions

JOHN L. A BORN PUGILIST

Veteran Manager of Boxers Gives Safe Advice on Training—Corbett Most Scientific Fighter—Too Much Gymnasium Work Does More Harm Than Liquor.

"The trouble with the majority of our scrappers," said Madden, the veteran manager, "is that they overdo things. They work too hard when they have their vitality and youth and sap their strength to such an extent that by the time they have been campaigning with the gloves for, say, five years, they are all in, so to speak. Over-indulgence in exercise is worse than partaking of intoxicating liquors to excess. Too much gymnasium work has killed more persons than booze, in my opinion.

"When a young, strong, husky fellow elects to take up the precarious business of prizefighting for a living, he forgets everything else in his enthusiasm. He has health on his side and he desires to make muscle, thinking that it will accelerate matters in his march to the top of the ladder. He enters the gym, say, early in the morning and plods away like a Trojan for hours at a stretch. He perspires, he grows weary, rests and recuperates and goes over the entire programme again. He keeps this up for days and weeks. At the time he may not feel the strain that he unconsciously places upon his nervous system. His heart's action is quickened and an extra strain is put upon this organ, which in the end must surely collapse. He watches his muscles grow. Some may have widened a few inches and he is extremely delighted."

It was Madden who took John L. Sullivan in hand and helped the Boston boy to achieve fame and fortune in the ring. It was Madden who revived boxing in America through the medium of having Sullivan tour the country meeting all comers in four round bouts.

Madden has been a trainer and manager for twenty-five years and was a pugilist himself for ten years.

"A fighter should be champion until he is thirty-seven years old," continued Madden reflectively. "It's a pity that such youngsters as Terry McGovern and Young Corbett should be forced to meet their opponents in the ring to-day as ex-champions. Little McGovern has not as yet reached thirty. Corbett is many years below this mark.

"A fighter should train but three weeks for any mill. He may dwell in the country and take things easy a month before he starts his labors, but he should have plenty of sleep and fresh air. Two hours in the gymnasium, one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon, are sufficient. Let him go on the road and indulge in a six to eight mile spin. Do not run the entire distance. Vary the journey by walking or trotting, according to the way one feels. Cut out boxing entirely. For the ordinary citizen who wants some kind of exercise one hour daily in the gymnasium will suffice.

"John L. never made it a practice to box while in very severe training. Jeffries and Jim Corbett did when they were in the ring. But it must have injured them, for they had to abandon their title before they were 37.

"Sullivan dissipated or else he might have been champion to-day. Jim Mace was champion of the world at 40 years. Fitzsimmons was champion at 37, and Joe Goss fought Paddy Ryan for the title at 42. Mace never cared to box while in training, neither did Goss nor Ryan. Fitzsimmons, in my opinion, is the only pugilist before the public who knows how to train properly. That is why he has lasted as long as he has. He understands his own physique, the same as a good physician should understand his patient.

"As to the development of pugilists, there is not much to say. Some trainers trust to luck in bringing a fighter to the front, while others work on careful and intelligent lines. If you have a man that is the goods, give him plenty of scope. If he is found wanting, look elsewhere for some one to take his place. I disapprove of the fallacy that a man must be over 6 feet to be successful, his other qualifications being considered. Look at Joe Walcott, with his 5 feet and half an inch and weighing only 142 pounds in shape. He was able to beat heavyweights. Fitzsimmons, too, weighing 153 pounds, had only weighed 140 pounds, and he had to drink ten bottles of ale a day to put on seven pounds. There is only one good pugilist in a thousand men introduced, and one great champion is developed once in ten years. Fighters should train privately. No pugilist likes to be told in the presence of a lot of sports what to do. He wants to convey the impression that he knows it all, and consequently the instructions that a trainer would like to impart are lost.—New York Sun.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, in Australia. The mine in question is called the New Chum Railway mine, and its main shaft is sunk to the depth of 3,900 feet, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile.

The Japanese government furnishes a large number of her soldiers with eye glasses, as the men have defective vision.

ROYAL ROWS OVER CHESS.

Stories of Monarchs Who Became Infuriated When Defeated.

If, as is reported in the papers, King Edward is developing an enthusiasm for chess, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward, who was almost as keen a fighter with castles and pawns as with his knights and squires at his back on the Scottish border.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the King of France when a dispute led to hot words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to make him unconscious. Within an hour William's horse put a score of miles between his rider and the French court.

In one case at least chess estranged a husband and wife and cost the husband dearly. Ferrand, Count of Flanders, was in the habit of playing with his countess, and was ungallant enough to win almost every game. This constant and almost inevitable defeat so disturbed the lady that in time she conceived a positive hatred of her victor—to such an extent that when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bouvines she refused point blank to take any steps to procure his release.

Louis XIII. of France was so infatuated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chess board and men, and invariably played it in his coach when he took his drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold, and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the parliament he proceeded with his move as unruffled as if, instead of hearing his doom, he had received a summons to dinner. And when John Frederick, elector of Saxony, heard over the chess board the news that he had been condemned to death, he completed his move and was again in the game before the messenger had time to withdraw.

IMITATING TORTOISE SHELL

Only the Expert Able to Select The Artificial.

"All my life I have been handling tortoise shell and imitations," said a manufacturer, "and yet the resemblance is often so close that I need more than a glance to determine whether a comb is real tortoise or not.

"The minor distinctions that are noted by an experienced man are almost imperceptible to an inexperienced person, who is examining the better class of imitations. Yet in appearance, touch and smell there are peculiarities which reveal to the expert whether the comb is of real shell or not.

"Years ago the trade depended mostly on bone or horn, with which to imitate tortoise shell, and in horn some fine work was done. But horn has been getting more and more scarce since the farmers took to raising hornless cattle and the prices have gone up so that they are more than double what they were ten years ago.

"Now little horn is used for this purpose and there is a variety of other substitutes, the chief of which is easily celluloid. We can produce in celluloid more beautiful combs and a more perfect likeness of tortoise shell than was ever made in horn or any other material.

"Exposure to heat will not cause a celluloid comb to burn in an explosive burst of fire and smoke if the material is of the better grades now being produced and has been seasoned six months or a year in the factory.

"Tortoise shell does not yield to heat below the boiling point. Hold a comb, and if the heat of your hand so affects the teeth that you can bend them easily to other shapes you have celluloid or some other material. Shell is almost as elastic as a Damascan blade."

One of the manufacturers said that the reason celluloid is not so inflammable as formerly is that rubber is mixed with the guncotton and camphor. After some years, he said, celluloid will become brittle, while shell one hundred years and more old retains its original qualities.—New York Sun.

An Organ 700 Years Old.

William C. Carl brought back with him from Japan a pipe organ of ancient make which he believes will prove a revelation to modern instrument builders.

The organ is 700 years old, but, notwithstanding this fact, embodies practically all the improvements which present day builders regard as new. The pipes are of bamboo, and the instrument is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Carl also brought home a large collection of Japanese music arranged in modern notation. Previous to thirty years ago, he says, all the native music was handed down from one generation to another in characters, but since the establishment of an academy at Tokio a great impetus has been given to all classes of music, and more than 600 students were in attendance at that institution when Mr. Carl visited it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Habit.

"Jinks's wife used to be a saleslady."

"No wonder she's always asking him for cash."

INCREASE OF FOOT-BALL

Remarkable Popularity of Gridiron Game in Short Time

FIRST REAL GAME IN 1876

Great Strides Made in Last Five Years Because of National Interest Created—Has Never Gained the Favor Baseball Claimed in its Beginning.

About the time that organized baseball became a powerful factor in American sports, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, American football crept in. Not so many are apt to rattle off football statistics as are able to tell stories of all the baseball players of prominence, and yet when the statement is made that the game of football has developed with more rapidity than any sport in the United States, growing from a weakling to a lusty young giant in an incredibly short period of time, it is stating a common truth which is well known to every sporting authority and cheerfully granted by every dealer in sporting goods in the United States.

In 1876 the National League of baseball clubs was organized. We had plenty of baseball before then, but this new organization helped vastly to put baseball on the substantial footing it enjoys at the present time.

How many are there who know that, in the same year, 1876, the real game of American football was inspired? How few there are who would think, so far as time is concerned, that the rise of baseball and football in a measure is synonymous. And the reason for it all is the fact that football was a little backward at the start and has only leaped to its popularity within the last score of years, while baseball swung into general favor from the date of the inception of a well constituted organization.

The missionaries of football throughout the United States have been the college men. Westerners who went East to study at Harvard and Yale, at Princeton and at other universities which have picked up football one after the other, returned home filled with the longing to see football elevens established in the cities in which they resided.

As the West became more thickly settled, and colleges sprang up here and here throughout the country, there was a desire on the part of the students to emulate the East in the matter of participation in football, and the result was the gradual introduction of the game into the larger educational institutions, and from those to the smaller.

From 1880 to 1890 there was always football in the United States, but little was heard of it except in college centers. It was a long way from becoming a sport which was some day to command thousands of columns of attention from the newspapers of the land. After 1890 the big games between Harvard and Yale, and Yale and Princeton, and between other colleges of prominence, began to be witnessed by systematically increasing crowds. It was discovered that men were traveling from one limit of the United States to the other to be present at the annual football game between their alma mater and some university dearly loved as an enemy. As the crowds swelled and their interest waxed, the game was forced more and more on public attention, but it is only within the last five years that football has attained anything like the popularity of baseball, and now, considering the brief time in which it is possible to play, it is a question if, all things considered, it does not outstrip baseball in the feverish anxiety of its votaries to make the most of their opportunity.

When it is known that the output of a factory furnishing football supplies is now twenty times greater than it was five years ago, some idea may be had of the increased number of football players in the United States. The output of the same factory is almost fifty times greater than it was twenty years ago, or even fifteen years ago.

Whether boys of tender years should be allowed to play football is a question which it is not the purpose of this article to debate. It is a matter which rests solely with the parents. One thing is very certain, no boy should be permitted to take part in the game who is not sound constitutionally. It is the most trying of all our outdoor pastimes, and, while it may be splendid exercise and a tonic for the strong, it is far too greedy in its demands for the weak. To go through a game of football is the equivalent of splitting wood in the back yard, and if that fact were impressed energetically on some youngsters who want to play but are hardly up to physical requirements, it might discourage them to such an extent that they would be willing to sit on the fence and watch the others.

Lipton To Try Again.

Sir Thomas Lipton, thrice defeated in his efforts to obtain possession of the America's cup has determined to try the fourth time to win the trophy. This news is not surprising. Although little had been said in public of Sir Thomas' future purpose in the international yachting line, occasional hints have been dropped which have led to the belief that he has been hard at work with the view of successfully solving the perplexing problem how to wrest the trophy standing for the "blue ribbon of the sea" from its custodians of 54 years.

JAPANESE SWORD MAKERS.

Prayers Offered Before the Work is Begun—No Women Employed.

The swords of Japan are as keen and hard as the best blades of Toledo and Damascus, but they are not so elastic. All the work is done by hand and is accompanied by religious ceremonies. In huts built for the purpose the steel is forged. On the walls are representations of the god of the sword makers and the chief goddess of the Shintoes. There are also bits of white paper and wisps of straw charms to keep off the evil spirits. No female is allowed to enter the place, as they are supposed to be accompanied by demons, and would bring disaster on the swords.

Prayer is offered before the work is begun. The metal used is Japanese steel made by melting iron ore in a furnace and dropping it in cold water. Lumps are formed about a pound and a half in weight, and fifteen of them go to the making of a sword. Each bit is examined carefully and if defective is rejected. Then each lump is heated and beaten out to a flat slab. While red hot it is cut with hatchet and hammer into a rectangular shape. Then a heap of small bits of steel are piled on it and sprinkled with straw ashes, earth and water and again placed in the furnace. It is then withdrawn, pounded with sledge hammers until it will bend upon itself and welded into a solid mass. This operation is sometimes repeated twenty or more times.

It is then taken in hand by the swordsmith, who beats the mass of steel into shape with small hammers, which he dips from time to time in cold water to cleanse the surface of the steel.

The hardening process is peculiar to the Japanese sword, and the man who does the work has his name inscribed on the hilt. The blade is first covered with a thick paste of fireclay and water. Then the edge and point are scraped clean and a thin layer of clay placed thereon. The forge is darkened, prayer is offered, and the chief smith, taking the clay covered blade thrusts it in the furnace, moving it back and forth in the blaze. When the blade has reached a certain degree of redness from end to end it is withdrawn and plunged into water of a hundred degrees of temperature. As soon as it ceases to sizzle it is taken out and goes into the hands of the polisher and sharpener.

The last thing before it is ready for use is to have it blessed by the sword god. The weapon is placed in front of the "kakamona" on the wall with an offering of saki, rice and sweetmeats. Prayer scrolls are read and a blessing invoked.

HONOLULU SHARK FISHING.

Large Specimens Abound—Fishermen Enjoy the Sport.

One of Honolulu's most exciting pastimes is shark fishing. Large sharks abound off Honolulu harbor and fishermen may usually count on bringing back one or two monsters eight to fourteen feet long, by going three of four miles from shore. The fish may be harpooned or hooked, the latter method being easier. The harpooning is more dangerous.

The shark fishers need a small launch, a dead horse, some harpoons or hooks and some large caliber rifles. The horse is sometimes killed a day or two before the expedition, as sharks are supposed to like their meat "high."

The horse is tied at the end of a rope and left to float about 60 feet away from the launch in the open sea. Then the wait for the sharks begins. A shark will usually show up in a short time. At a distance of 60 feet he is a long, green object of indefinite outlines. He approaches the horse slowly, until a few feet away, and then veers off to one side and disappears. But he always returns. Over and over again, sometimes for an hour, he will circle about the dead animal, seeming to be as suspicious as any fox.

While the shark is making these investigations the bait is slowly drawn toward the boat. Some interesting glimpses of the shark are obtainable during this process. He will slowly glide through the water up to the food, and then suddenly turn on his side and take a bite.

When harpooning is to be done the bait is gradually drawn closer until the shark is near. Then the harpoon is plunged into him and the battle begins. The shark will dive for deep water and tow the boat at a rapid pace. His strength is extraordinary, and the fight is a long one. There is nothing to do but tire him out, and the only way is to let him struggle as he will. Gradually he is drawn nearer to the boat, and soon he is hauled to the surface in a condition approaching exhaustion. Then the rifles come into play, but at the first shot he will often carry the harpoon and rope off again and repeat the fight.

There is a spot under the gills where a fatal wound can be inflicted with a large rifle bullet, but shooting in a rocking boat is not likely to be accurate, and the right spot is seldom reached at once.

Two Very Young Married Women.

"Yes, my husband does an immense business—just a rush the whole time. He sells everything just a little below cost, you know."

"But I don't see how he can make any money that way."

"Oh, but he sells so much."—Judge.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The real question of disease is "Can I be cured?" If you or anyone dear to you is losing strength, flesh, energy and vitality, if you are wise you will not spend time trying to figure out just what name to call the disease by.

It is almost impossible to draw the line where debility and weakness merge into consumption. Your trouble may not be consumption to-day, but you don't know what it *may become to-morrow.* Hundreds of people have been restored to robust health by Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Golden Medical Discovery" after reputable physicians had pronounced them consumptive beyond hope.

Were they in consumption? Nobody can ever know. The important point is that they were hopelessly ill but this matchless "Discovery" restored and saved them.

"I was not able to do hardly any work at all," says Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Vanburen, Kalkaska Co., Mich., in a most interesting letter to Dr. Pierce. "I had pain in my left side and back, and had headache all the time. I tried your medicine and it helped me. Last spring I had a bad cough; I got so bad I had to be in bed all the time.

"My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough was stopped and I have had no more of it returning. Your medicine is the best I have taken."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you good, fatherly, professional advice, in a plain sealed envelope, absolutely free. His nearly 40 years experience as chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., has made him an expert in chronic diseases.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

WHITE SLAVES IN CHINA

American Girls Said to Be Prisoners in the Orient.

Traffic in young women, purchased in Chicago for sale in all parts of the empire of China has been discovered by local federal and police authorities, but thus far no law has been found prohibiting the exporting of American women to foreign countries. The police are in possession of the names of two women, one in Chicago and another in Shanghai, who are thought to be leaders in the practice.

The plan, it is believed, was to hire unsuspecting girls, tempting them with lurid stories of wealth in the orient. A position as maid or high servant in wealthy Chinese families is said to be the bait offered. To bind the contract the applicant for the position was told that her traveling and living expenses would be paid and clothing furnished.

When the women reached China they were placed under guard and sent to the purchasers, who had previously paid from $500 to $1,000 for each. Many are supposed to be held in palaces of wealthy Chinese under heavy guard.

The "Winter Excursion Book."

Just issued by the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is one of the finest resort books ever gotten out by any railroad company. It is a comprehensive manual of the leading Winter resorts of the entire United States, containing one hundred and sixty-eight pages of interesting reading matter, and profusely illuitrated with half tone engravings. One may obtain full information in reference to wintering places, routes and rates thereto. The book is bound in an artistic cover, chaste in design and harmonious in color. This valuable work may be obtained free of charge at the principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or will be sent, postpaid, upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2t

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1	for	Fevers.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Teething.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 7	"	Coughs.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	"	Headaches.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Suppressed Periods.
No. 12	"	Whites.
No. 13	"	Croup.
No. 14	"	The Skin.
No. 15	"	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 19	"	Catarrh.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough.
No. 27	"	The Kidneys.
No. 30	"	The Bladder.
No. 77	"	La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

SECRET OF BREATHING WELLS.

Due to Changes in Atmospheric Pressure or in Temperature.

The United States Geographical Survey has on hand the investigation of curious phenomena known as "blowing" or "breathing" wells. In the course of collecting well records, the hydrologists of the survey have observed many wells that emit currents of air with more or less force, sometimes accompanied by a whistling sound which can be heard for a long distance.

The best known examples of this type of well are found throughout the State of Nebraska. Blowing wells are also known to occur in Rapides Parish, in Southern Louisiana. The force of the air currents in one of the Southern Louisiana wells is sufficient to keep a man's hat suspended above it.

The cause of such phenomena is mainly due to changes in atmospheric pressure or to changes in temperature. During the progress of a low barometer storm over these regions, the air is expelled from the blowing wells. With a rising barometer the blowing becomes rapidly less until the current is finally reversed.

Differences in the temperature of the surface air and the air in the soil also produce similar effects. When the interstices between the grains of sand, gravel, etc., in which the well is driven are filled with water, the phenomena of blowing is much less noticeable.—St. Louis Republic.

COOKING FISH IN CLAY.

Improves Flavor and Keeps Flesh Firm and Hard.

"The natives of the North Woods have more appetizing ways to cook fish than any other class of cooks in the world, I believe," said Leonard Kehoe, of Tomah. "It surprises people who come into the fishing country to learn that there are so many ways of cooking fish. The universal favorite, however, seems to be the clay method.

"This is so simple that it is nearly always used when the cook can secure some good, firm clay. The fish is wrapped in the clay without having so much as a scale ruffled by the cleaning knife. He is not dressed, and the only seasoning is a pinch of salt placed in the mouth. When the fish is done up in the clay the package is placed in the embers of the camp fire to bake. When it is done the clay is cracked open, and the scales of the fish are found to be sticking in the clay, and the head is then broken off. The delicate flavor of the fish cooked in this way cannot be described. Some of the cooks have a habit of cutting a long gash along each side of the dorsal fin and inserting a slice of fat bacon. This adds greatly to the flavor of the fish.

"Another thing which makes the fish so fine in the woods is that they are generally cooked in a short time after coming out of the water. The cold streams keep the flesh firm and hard, making them far superior to the fish one gets in the cities."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Gibraltar is Crumbling.

The public is not aware that the great rock of Gibraltar is tumbling down—that its crumbling, rotting masses must be continually bound together with huge patches of masonry and cement.

Yet they who sail past Gibraltar cannot fail to notice on the eastern slope of the fortress enormous silver-colored patches gleaming in the sun. These patches in some cases thirty or forty feet square, are the proof of Gibraltar's disintegration. Of thick, strong cement, they keep huge spurs of the cliff's side from tumbling into the blue sea.

Sea captains, cruising in the Mediterranean, say that Gibraltar has been rotting and crumbling for many years, but that of late the disintegration has gone on at a faster rate than heretofore.

They say that the stone forming this imposing cliff is rotten stone, and that in a little while the phrase, "the strength of Gibraltar," will be meaningless.—Chicago Chronicle.

Stockings of Human Hair.

They are black stockings, thick, stiff, lustrous, and the price mark on them was $15.

"From China," said the dealer. "From Northern China. Every family has a few pairs of human hair stockings there. They are worn over the cotton stockings—they are too prickly to be worn next the skin—and, properly treated, they last a lifetime.

"The Chinese exporter who sold me these stockings said when a child's hair is shaved in Northern China the hair is preserved in a special hair box of lacquer. As soon as the box is full enough the hair is taken from it and a pair of stockings is woven. Such stockings have a sentimental, almost a religious value, and they are rarely parted with. It would be safe to bet that there are not six other pairs of hair stockings on sale in America.—Boston Post.

Englishwomen's Looks.

The Englishwoman may not unreasonably claim to be the best looking woman in the world. Of course, she would not pretend for a moment that all the essentials of good looks are in her possession; but when one comes to think that the women of no other nation manage to give such general satisfaction as Englishwomen, they may, I think, confidently the largest proportion of good looks, grace, and fascination to be found in any daughter of Eve all the world over.—The World.

WAIFS OF A GREAT CITY

Homes Found on Farms in the West and a New, Useful Life.

CHILDREN ARE HAPPY

85 Per Cent of Those Sent West Grow to Be Respected and Useful Citizens, While Only 25 Per Cent of Those in City Turn Out Well. Not All Homes Are Good.

While much is said about the steady influx of young men and women to the great cities, a movement which is estimated to add more than one hundred to this city's population every day, little is said of the counter current which is taking the waifs of the metropolis to good homes in the Middle West. The institution which does this work is the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

In the last fifty years the Juvenile Asylum has placed six thousand of its wards in private homes in the West, and this work is regarded by Superintendent Hilles and the directors as the most valuable that the institution performs, for it has been found that the children placed in wholesome homes in the West over 85 per cent grow to be useful and respected citizens, while of those who remain in the city only 25 per cent turn out equally well.

There are many thick volumes at the Juvenile Asylum made up of letters from youngsters who, on Western farms, are gaining a firm foothold and a new outlook upon life. Of course mistakes sometimes occur. Not all the homes are good, not all the children thankful. The asylum depends on its visitors, who inspect several times each year the condition of its wards, to discover any case of ill-treatment and to remove any one who is not properly taken care of. Last year five such instances were brought to light. Two of these sprang from a deliberate attempt to induce the wards, young men nearly eighteen years old, to desert and consequently abandon the $50 and new suit of clothes which were due to each of them on his eighteenth birthday. The boys wrote that while they had hitherto been treated well, recently there had been a complete change. A visitor discovered the reason for this and the wards were taken from their homes. In one case the farmer was compelled to pay the boy $42, besides letting him take away $14 which he had put in a toy bank. In the other instance the farmer paid $24 and the sale of a pet calf formerly given to the boy brought $36 more. A third case was that of a boy who was so badly clothed that his feet were frozen. The man who had charge of him was sued by the asylum authorities and judgment of $50 was secured against him.

The asylum's official visitors see that the ward is well treated, but there is no sure way of seeing that the ward treats his guardian well. In the majority of cases, however, the children are anxious to please and as grateful as could be asked. Not infrequently one comes on pathetic letters as self-accusation. The following is from a fifteen-year-old girl:

"I have never regretted coming West, and I think it is the most beautiful part of the country. I can do almost all kinds of housework, except nice pastry cooking. My guardians have lived in the same house nearly thirty-eight years. I shall stay in my home after I am of age if my guardians are willing. I hope I shall get to be a better girl soon, but it seems doubtful; and I make so much trouble that I sometimes wish I had never come West. It is a trying ordeal for my guardian to keep me, and I sometimes think that I will never come to any good, but I will promise you to strive to do better. Mrs. Warren thinks I am very slovenly, and she gets out of patience with my work and my tongue. I was always left to run loose in New York, and I think I was put in the asylum."

Mrs. Warren's view of the case was not quite so black. She wrote:

"Annie has improved in ability to work, and I live in hopes that she will do better as she grows older. She has a good education, and can write a very good letter, but she has a saucy tongue that is very trying to endure."

Instances of asylum boys whose names are now well known in many parts of the country are frequent. For example, in the last contest for the Illinois Governorship John J. Brown, County Judge of Vandalia County, was prominently mentioned as a candidate to run against Governor Yates. Mr. Brown was sent to Vandalia County by the asylum in 1861 and placed with William Hemminger, a prosperous farmer. Mr. Hemminger's two sons declined their father's offer to send them to college, and instead he sent young Brown. After graduating Mr. Brown studied law and became active in State politics. The rector of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn is an old asylum boy, and one of Chicago's best known lawyers declares that he got his start in life when six years old by stealing apples from a pushcart on the Bowery—a crime for which he was sent to the asylum.

Rooms to Let in Paris.

A white card on a Parisian dwelling house indicates that furnished apartments are to be let. A yellow card informs pedestrians that unfurnished rooms may be had. The object is to save passers-by the trouble of crossing the street if they chance to be on the opposite side, in case such rooms as they desire are not advertised.—Exchange.

RICH MEN OF A MONTH.

How Some Suddenly Acquired Fortunes Have Been Squandered.

The sudden acquisition of unaccustomed wealth is responsible for many strange freaks on the part of the newly enriched. Thus, a Durham collier, after inheriting the sum of £20,000 from an uncle who had emigrated to Australia, purchased a male and female elephant from a traveling menagerie, had a large and gaudy carriage built, to which he harnessed them, and then drove out with his wife and children till stopped by the police. He spent his money in six months, chiefly at race meetings, and is now once more a humble collier, glad of the comparatively scanty wage that he receives each week from the clerk in the pay shed.

The case of a once popular French novelist is still remembered in Parisian literary circles. Reaping a harvest from two or three capital books that took all Paris by storm, the author purchased a palace in Italy, a villa on the Riviera, a castle in Scotland and a town house on the Champs Elysees. It seemed his ambition to possess as many residences as a prince of the blood. Although all these properties were heavily mortgaged, the smash came within a year, and the novelist, loaded with debts that he would never be able to repay, calmly disappeared, and was afterward recognized as an Arab trader and lord of many caravans plying between Harrar and Jibutil.

The novelist, who had adopted a suitable Arab name, stood high in the favor of the Emperor Menelik. Consumption cut short a career that for variety and adventure far exceeded any romance that the novelist himself had ever penned.

Another "freak capitalist" was a Spanish lady of Badajoz, who, winning £40,000 in the Manila lottery, collected the money and set out secretly for Paris, leaving her husband and children in complete darkness as to her whereabouts.

Eight months later she returned to her home penniless, but accompanied by thirty huge trunks, the contents of which accounted for the vanished thousands.

The exploits of the late Marquis of Anglesey are paralleled and exceeded by those of the son of a wealthy Hungarian sugar refiner. The young man not only had a replica of the Roman Colosseum erected on one of his estates, but would himself descend into the arena, in imitation of the Emperors of old. Dressed as a gladiator and armed only with the short Roman thrusting sword, he would engage lions, tigers and bears in single combat, often paying as much as £1,000 for the specimen that furnished him and his friends with a half hour's entertainment.

The Hungarian authorities put a stop to these savage exhibitions, and while the remainder of his wealth lasted he had to content himself with an ordinary circus. He died dramatically, when on the verge of being declared a bankrupt, taking poison at the close of a farewell feast, to which he had invited his neighbors and tenants.—Tit-Bits.

A Government Pawnshop.

One thousand watches a day, one thousand wedding rings a week—that is the ordinary course of business the year round at the great pawnbroking establishments of France. The watches and wedding rings which daily make their way to the Mont de Piete are, of course, the last resource of the poorer classes, but the borrowers from this government pawnshop, with its twenty-five branches in Paris, are by no means drawn exclusively from the masses. It is indeed, the women of the upper classes who are the most reckless in their expenditure, and who are, therefore, the most exposed to sudden pecuniary difficulties. Women in society, when driven to the Mont de Piete, carry their jewels in their dainty handbags, and they encounter many a poorer sister on the way, dragging heavy sewing machines or shabby bedding across the courtyard.

Whisky Drinking in Scotland.

It is reported that the Highland Scotchman is ceasing to drink whisky. A visitor to Scotland says that the typical Highlander, as he saw him this season, takes an occasional "nip," as before, but that beer is gradually ousting usquebaugh from its supremacy. He saw many Highlanders take their "meridian"—a ceremony still religiously observed—and in the majority of cases beer was the drink. Beer as a drink for Highlanders is a new thing. In the old days claret was drunk all over Scotland. It came—smuggled as a rule—from France, and in the estuaries of the west coast a big trade was done with claret laden gabberts from the continent. After claret, whisky; and now beer.

The Japanese Parliament.

Perhaps the greatest sign of the westernization of Japan was when it formed its parliament, only sixteen years ago. The first meeting, a somewhat stormy one, took place in the winter of 1890-1. Japanese members of parliament are paid about £80 a year as salary, in addition to traveling allowances, which they are not at liberty to refuse even if disposed to do so. The number of qualified voters in Japan amounts to little over 1 per cent. of the total population. All electors must be twenty-five years of age, and must pay fifteen yen (about 30s. in English money) direct national taxation.—Era Magazine.

MRS. STANFORD'S FAME

Wealthy but Endured Privation for Leland Stanford College.

MONUMENT TO THEIR SON

When Central Pacific Brought Suit Against Her Estate—She Sold Jewels and Works of Art, and Lived on $100 a Month in Order the University Would Not Suffer.

A writer in "Collier's Weekly" under the caption of "A Romance of Philanthrophy," reviews the work of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford and her famous husband, who died a dozen years ago. Among other things the writer says:

"In the early 80's Leland Stanford and his associates, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins, were classed together in the public mind of California as 'soulless plutocrats' and tyrants. Stanford was nominated by the governor as Regent of the State University. The Senate, controlled the nomination. It is generally believed that but for this action there would have been no Stanford University, and eventually a great part, if not all, of the Stanford millions would have gone to the University of California.

"The Stanfords had a son whom they idolized. He seems to have been really a remarkable boy, one of those fine souls oppressed by the burden of the world. He wove plans for the benefit of other boys and girls, and on his deathbed he begged his parents to carry them out. He died in 1884 at sixteen, leaving his father and mother crushed by a loss whose magnitude almost unsettled their minds. The world was blank to them; wealth had lost its savor, and they had no thought but to devote themselves and their fortune to the realization of their boy's wishes and to the immortalization of his name. They canonized his memory, and when the Rev. Dr. Newman in his funeral sermon compared the dead boy to Christ among the doctors, the parallel which scandalized reverent strangers seemed to the bereaved parents only a just appreciation of his merits.

"The next year the Leland Stanford, Jr., University was born. Its queer name was a touching reminder of its real founder. In its museum, as in a shrine, were displayed odd little relics of the worshipped boy—his clothes, his intimate personal belongings—incongruous little things that made casual visitors laugh. The whole university was his monument. Its welfare became the absorbing passion of Stanfords' life. A substantial endowed was deeded to it at the start, but for the bulk of its support it depended on the continued generosity of its founders. Leland Stanford was elected to the Senate, and in 1893 he died. Although it has been unlerstood that his portune would ultimately go to the university, the greater part of it was left unreservedly to his widow. This marked no change in the original plans. The two had worked out their ideas together, their desires were one, and Stanford knew that there was no way in which their execution could be so thoroughly assured as by leaving everything in Mrs. Stanford's unchecked control. There had been a board of trustees from the beginning, but its functions had been purely ornamental. As long as a Stanford remained alive there would be no other governing body.

"The Central Pacific Railroad owed the government over $600,000,000. For many years the corporation, under the guidance of Collis P. Huntington, attempted to evade the payment of that debt. While this contest was going on it occurred to the government that an advantage might be gained by bringing suit against the personal estates of the men who had incurred the debt, and by an inspiration of genius, the estates selected for the test case was the particular one that had been devoted to public purposes. A suit for $15,000,000 was brought against the Stanford estate, the whole property was tied up in the courts, and Mrs. Stanford was left to bear the entire expense of defending an action in which Huntington and his partners were the chief parties in interest.

"She told President Jordan that she could live on $100 a month, as she had done before, and that the university could have all the rest. She shut up her great houses, discharged most of her servants and lived in one wing of her Palo Alto home. The professors were asked to wait for part of their salaries and did so. They were still getting more than the woman who furnished their money. The university scraped along. Mrs. Stanford sold some personal effects of her own to meet this deficit, and prepared to sell her valuable jewels and works of art. At last the suit was decided in her favor, and times became easier.

"Thus one of the richest women in the world voluntarily reduced herself to the position of a person of modest means. But in doing so she won a distinction all her own. There are plenty of rich women, but there is none, or any man either, who has deliberately given others a fortune comparable with that sacrificed by Mrs. Stanford."

Eastern capitalists are preparing to construct an electric line which will traverse the entire Grand Valley, which is one of the most important agricultural and horticultural districts in Colorado. The line will carry both passengers and freight.

The Chesapeake, famous for her encounter with the British shop Shannon, in the war of 1812, is still in existence.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN GUIDES.

Three at Present Follow this Calling in the Maine Woods.

First the Indians, then the white pioneers and their descendants hunted the deer and moose, the bears and the bobcats of the Maine woods, and in recent years have come thousands of sportsmen from other States, while now, with Pullman cars running to the very edge of the forests, women have joined the chase for big game. It is no uncommon thing to see, in the lists of lucky hunters, the names of Mrs. So-and-So or Miss So-and-So as having killed a deer, a couple of deer, or even a big bull moose. With the coming of the modern Dianas, with their short corduroy skirts and repeating rifles, the woman guide has appeared, and that she is a most useful and valuable aid in the now fashionable sport of big game hunting is shown by the fact that the three women guides of Maine are in constant demand at pay equal to or better than that received by the 1,797 male guides who make a living by piloting city sportsmen to success.

There are only three women who make a business of guiding now, but the number is bound to increase, for the demand for their services is great, and there are hundreds of women in the backwoods of Maine who are well equipped in every way for this sort of service. These women, reared in the woods, know every lake and stream, and every forest path and woodland trail, as well as their husbands and their brothers. They have been from childhood schooled in the use of the rifle, rod and paddle, and their practical knowledge of fishing and hunting is as complete, their skill and courage as great as long experience and the spirit of the Northern pioneers can make them.

The first woman to attain prominence as a hunter and guide in Maine is Miss Cornelia T. Crosby, of Phillips, Franklin County, who is known to sportsmen all over the country who have seen her skill tried in the woods and on the trout streams, while to many others she is known through her connection with sportsmen's exhibitions in the large cities, and through her writings over the nom de plume of "Fly Rod." In early childhood Miss Crosby whipped the trout pools of Franklin County with a success that excited the envy of city anglers with costly tackle, and later she won at the Rangeleys and elsewhere such success with the square tailed trout and the big landlocked salmon as to arouse the admiration of men who thought they knew the whole book of fishing.

When the railroads found their way into the Rangeleys and to other sequestered spots in the sportmen's paradise of Maine, "Fly Rod" began to find money where before she had merely enjoyed sport. She was employed to point out good places to fish and to tell newcomers and green anglers how to make and cast a fly. In a canoe she was always perfectly at home, and the way she would send her birch or canvas boat through the rough and quick waters would win approval from a Penobscot Indian. Tall and straight as a pine tree, strong and athletic from constant development of a fine constitution by out of door sports, "Fly Rod" is a marvel of physical endurance, and she is a very bright woman as well.

When it comes to shooting Miss Crosby is almost as expert as she is with the rod and line, and it is said she is the only woman who ever killed a caribou in Maine. The deer she has killed are without number; those she has pointed out for other people to kill would stock a forest, and she has not been without luck in knocking over bull moose, the king game of the forest.

Over in the Dead River country every one knows how to shoot and fish—for shooting and fishing, next to logging, are principal industries of that far backwoods region. Miss Ethel Harlow, a bright and pretty young woman now in her twenties, has always had the reputation among the Dead River people of being a smart girl. She has none of the appearance of a backwoods woman, and, while fond of fishing and hunting, which take the place of golf and bicycling on Dead River, she is not at all lacking in the various refinements common to other young women. Before she was out of short skirts she could paddle a canoe, shoot true with a rifle and cast a fly as skilfully as any boy in her neighborhood. With advancing years her skill in these sports increased, and finally when the registered guide system was introduced she applied for registration and received a license.

She is quick and sure with the rifle, and has killed more game of all kinds than most male hunters ever saw, while in all the arts of woodcraft she is an adept.

Mrs. J. S. Freese, of Riverton, Argyle, takes a back seat for no man on the Penobscot River when it comes to paddling a canoe, catching a trout or salmon, bringing down a partridge on the wing or getting all the big game the law allows. More than that, she can do, with great skill, what few of the men can do—she can tan the skins of all the deer and moose that she or her party may kill.

Strong and active, with the knowledge of an old woodsman and the skill of a veteran hunter. Mrs. Freese goes through these campaigns much as the ordinary woman would a shopping trip, getting as much enjoyment out of it as any of the party, and also more money than most men in the woods can earn.—New York Times.

An electrician is always posted on current topics.

WEIGHT OF A PIECE OF ICE.

How It May be Easily Determined by Measurements.

"Humph! It doesn't look as if there were 25 pounds in that piece," exclaimed a housewife on the fourth floor of a Harlem flathouse, the other day, as she pulled a dripping piece of ice from the dumbwaiter into her apron.

"It doesn't feel as if it weighed that much either. A person's right in the grip of these icemen. If that's the way 'trusts,' as my husband calls 'em, do business, I say the men ought to make some laws that would stop the trusts.

"I tell the iceman that I don't think he is giving me what I order, and he says, 'Well, madam, if you don't thin't you are getting what you order, why weigh it yourself.' He knows as well as I do that I haven't any scales that I can weigh ice with. Most people don't have 'em, and that's the way he gets around 'em."

This, doubtless is the soliloquy of many, now that the iceman is again making his daily rounds. It is not necessary to have a pair of scales to determine if the piece of ice served is the amount ordered or not.

For the convenience of those who would like to fasten on the side of their refrigerator a table of the dimensions of a number of different shaped pieces of ice of the weights which are ordinarily sold this year at retail for 5 and 10 cents—15 pounds and 30 pounds, the followng is given, the first figure in each case being the thickness of the cake of ice:

15-pound piece	30-pound piece
9x8x6¼ inches	9x11x9¼ inches
10x8x6½ inches	10x11x8¼ inches
11x7x6 inches	21x11x7½ inches
12x6x6½ inches	12x11x7 inches
13x6x5¾ inches	13x11x6½ inches
14x6x5½ inches	14x11x6 inches

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, trustee of the estate of Henry C. Hartman late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, NOV. 18. 1905,

at two o'clock P. M. all that certain messuage, lot of ground situated in the Town of Bloomsburg County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded on the East by lot of R. E. Hartman, on the South by Main or Second St. on the West by lot of T. L. Gunton and on the North by lot of the Y. M. C. A. being twenty-two feet more or less in width and seventy-one feet more or less in depth whereon is erected a

ONE STORY FRAME STORE BUILDING.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

C. C. PEACOCK,
Trustee.

A. N. Yost, Atty.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the said Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office at No. 46 Main St Bloomsburg, Pa. on Wednesday, November the 22nd, at ten o'clock A. M. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
Auditor.

10-26, 4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Stewart, late of Cleveland township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of Charles C. Stewart, administrator of said estate, and also to the account of Charles C. Stewart, guardian, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa. on Thursday, November 23rd 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons interested in said estate should appear and present their claims.

ANDREW L. FRITZ,
Auditor.

11-2-4t

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of W. H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Wardie Keller Furman, resident of said town of Bloomsburg, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WARDIE KELLER PURMAN,
Executrix.
JOHN G. HARMAN,
Attorney.
10-12 6t

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Court House.

H. A. McKELLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila.	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,0
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,619,
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,915	1,021,6
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	628,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,780,689	2,884

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1905.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Abraham S. Wagner, a former resident of Montour county, and at one time treasurer of that county, died at Turbotville on Sunday aged 87 years.

Mrs. Emily Jenkins died at the home of her nephew, Fred Millington at Lime Ridge on Tuesday night, aged 82 years. The funeral occurred this afternoon at one o'clock.

Aaron Fritz of Sugarloaf township died last week. Wednesday after a protracted illness. He was buried in St. Gabriel's cemetery on Friday. He was highly esteemed in his community.

Miss Lizzie C. Sevison died in Sunbury on Sunday morning, of blood poisoning. She was a sister of Mrs. Clark Roan and Mrs. Henry Kahler of this place. The remains were brought to Bloomsburg on Sunday evening, and taken to the home of Clark Roan, corner Third and Catherine streets, where the funeral was held on Wednesday.

Mrs. Daniel Fisher passed away at the home of her son, County Commissioner William H. Fisher on West Third Street, on Sunday night at half past eleven o'clock. She had reached the advanced age of eighty years. She was born in Mifflin township and was a daughter of Jacob Creasy. A general wearing out was the cause of her death. Her husband survives her, also one son, William H. and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Kramer of this town and Mrs. C. T. Shuman of Catawissa. The funeral was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the house. The remains were taken to Catawissa for burial.

Nathan Fleckenstine of Orangeville died on Monday morning at half past three o'clock, aged nearly ninety years. He was a well known citizen of the county. Six children survive him. They are Joseph and George S., former county treasurer William, of Newark, N. J.; Jacob, of New York; Mrs. William T. Snyder, of Bloomsburg, and Mrs. G. W. Bertsch of Philadelphia. He leaves twenty grand children, among whom are William H. Hidlay, Cashier of the Bloomsburg National Bank, and Joseph W. Hidlay, Commissioners' clerk. Twenty one great-grandchildren are also living.

The funeral was held in Orangeville this morning at ten o'clock, and was largely attended.

Richard Metherell, son of Thomas Metherill of Bloomsburg, died at his home in Danville on Tuesday morning, the cause being an abscess. He was born in England, but came to this country with his parents when seven years old. His age was forty-seven years. He lived in Bloomsburg until he was sixteen, then went to Danville. He was a musician of prominence, and an orchestra leader. His wife who survives him is a daughter of John Frantz of Berwick. His father and the following brothers and sisters also survive: Laura of Bloomsburg, Mrs. James Casey of Jamison City, William of Williamsport, A. W. of Blossburg, Albert and Thomas of Philadelphia.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 9:30 at Danville and the burial will be at Berwick.

To Stop Suicides.

Intense interest is manifested in the novel scheme to stay the hands of self-destroyers and to render all possible aid to the despondent by the anti-suicide commission recently appointed by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. Mayor Johnson says:—

"It is the grandest work ever attempted here. The commission's primary object is to prevent suicide. Suicides and attempted suicides are not not always proof of insanity, though the fact of self-destruction always suggests it. I do not hesitate to say that insane persons frequently suicide but the deed does not necessarily indicate unbalanced mind.

The increased number of such deaths recently must be considered along with the increase of population in the strenuous efforts necessary to maintain existence today. The foreign element, which is growing rapidly, must also be remembered. Immigrants after their arrival become home sick when the rosy ideas of America brought with them from the old country, are disappointed.

"I think it is safe to say that 60 per cent. of suicides here belong to the foreign element. Alcoholism is certainly the basis of a large percentage of insanity, but I should not connect it to that extent with suicide. Worry from any cause whatever, and low nervous condition are chiefly responsible.

"This commission will investigate these conditions, and wherever possible will render such assistance as will make the victim of melancholy see the brighter side of life. Each of these men has had much experience in sociological work and is well fitted for this particular task."

"Most suicides are caused by despondency, but the primary cause of the despondency is what we should look into. If we can help only one unfortunate I consider it work well done," is the way one member of the committee looks at the matter.

"In my opinion present social conditions and lack of employment causes much of the despondency and dissatisfaction with one's lot in life which so often ends in suicide," was another's comment.

"In the first nine months of this year eighty-six persons killed themselves in Cuyahoga County," said the third, who continued:—

"This is almost ten for each month. Alienists of this city say suicide is increasing. The need of some means to counteract this condition has been felt. We are willing and anxious to aid any one who is in the depths of despair and to whom life no longer seems worth living. If any unfortunate man, woman, boy or girl who is so discouraged that life seems not worth living will communicate with us, the case will be taken up and we will see what can be done. How many suicides would be prevented if the sick, poor and despondent had friends to go to, a place to get relief? I dare say many.

"Of the 86 suicides in the first nine months of 1905 the one word 'despondency' is the keyword of all. Hard drinking, lack of work, sickness, domestic troubles, lives of shame, cause women to suicide. The records show that the latter cause is more frequent in the case of women. Women usually choose to end their lives with carbolic acid, men with pistols or knives."

The question is a psychological and social one well worth careful study.

Scrofula

Is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculosis or consumption is pretty sure to take root.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

SALTZER PAYS HIS BET.

Jerry Saltzer, the genial musical instrument and sewing machine dealer, and enthusiastic Republican made an agreement with Frank Rice of Espy that if Berry was elected state treasurer, Saltzer would wheel Rice from Market Square to Jefferson street and back. Rice weighs 225 pounds. Saltzer lost the bet and on Saturday evening he paid it in the presence of a large crowd. Every time Saltzer stopped to rest he hurrahed for Berry. The crowd had lots of fun and Jerry took it all in good part, and seemed to be enjoying himself as well as the rest of them. We don't see how it happened that Saltzer didn't vote for Berry. Most everybody else did.

Lackawanna's Summer Book.

The Lackawanna Railroad desires to include in its Summer Book for 1906 the names of every hotel and boarding house located in territory reached by its line. The insertion of this information is entirely free and those desiring to have the names of their houses so appear should communicate with T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, 26 Exchange Place, New York City on or before November 30th giving the name of the house, the name of its proprietor, guest capacity, rates and if open only for summer patronage the dates on which the house will open and close during the season of 1906.

Public Sales

Miss Bessie Jacobi will sell at public auction on the premises, third lot in the row on Magee Avenue, a property with a two story brick dwelling, with modern improvements, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. C. Peacock, trustee of the estate of H. C. Hartman, deceased, will sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, November 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., the store building on Main street, Bloomsburg, between R. E. Hartman's store and T. L. Gunton's marble yard.

For Sale.

Two $100 bonds of the Bloomsburg Furniture Company, 5 per cent. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, trustee. tf.

First Suit Under Child Labor Law

Charging violation of the new Child Labor Law, which became operative October 15, James E. Roderick, Chief of the Bureau of Mines and Mining, at Harrisburg has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas in Schuylkill County against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to recover a fine for the employment of Roy Rhubright, who is under 14 years of age, as a slate picker at its No. 11 colliery.

This is the first suit under the act and will be watched with much interest throughout the anthracite field. The Lehigh Coal and Navagation Company operates twelve collieries in the Panther Creek Valley.

Injured by Cars.

Harman Bright was struck by the evening passenger train on the B. & S. on Tuesday. His home is above Rohrsburg. He had been in Orangeville during the day, and on his way home he drove directly in front of the train at the iron bridge above Orangeville. The wagon was smashed, but the horse was not injured. Bright's nose was crushed, his back bruised and skull fractured, and sustained other bruises. He was taken on the train to Orangeville where Dr. Jolly dressed his wounds, and his family was sent for. Mr. Bright is an old soldier and is aged about sixty years. He was removed to his home that night.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANTHRACITE TONNAGE.

Nearly Five and a Quarter Million Tons Produced in October.

The total anthracite coal tonnage for October was 5,205,694 tons, compared with 5,131,542 tons in October 1904. For the present ten months of the present year the tonnage aggregated 50,593,504 tons, as against 47,305,31- tons for the corresponding period of 1904. The Reading's portion of the October output was 1,112,000 tons as compared with 1,068,000 in September. These figures, however, do not represent the full amount of coal handled by the company during the month, as the great demand for anthracite made it necessary for the company to draw on its reserve in order to meet its contracts and fully 100,000 tons were withdrawn from storage yards.

Government Seed Distributed.

The annual distribution of vegetable and flower seeds by the Department of Agriculture will begin on December 1 and before planting time it is expected that the entire amount, aggregating 38,000,000 packages will be in the hands of the people in all parts of the country. Congress for the past several years has appropriated $290,000 for this purpose, but a portion of the amount is used for foreign experiment work and other kindred matters.

The bulk of the 38,000,000 packages is subject to the order of Senators and Representatives for distribution among their constituents, the Secretary of Agriculture reserving one-fifth of the entire amount to supply the statistical crops correspondents, the weather bureau and for other purposes.

The country has been divided into six sections with regard to climate and soils and the seeds will be sent only to those localities in which their propagation and growth is believed to be especially adapted.

In addition to those of the vegetable and flower variety the department sends out quantities of cotton, forage and field seeds to localities to which they are best suited and from which it is thought good results may be obtained.

Election Notice

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for the election of a President, Board of Directors and Treasurer, and the general transaction of the business of the company, will be held on Monday, the 27th day of November next at the office of the company, between the hours of two and four o'clock.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company,
N. U. Funk
2t. Secretary.

Piano Tuning.

Orders for Mr. Guernsey or his assistant Mr Sturdevant, for piano tuning may be left at the Central Hotel or at the COLUMBIAN office. One or both of them will be here next week and will fill all orders.

Fire at Mainville.

The barn on David Shuman's farm at Mainville, and an adjoining wagon shed were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. A cow, a steer, and the hay and grain in the barn, and several wagons in the shed were consumed. The fire is believed to have started by a spark from a passing freight train. It was discovered about 5 o'clock in the morning when only a small spot on the roof was burning. It spread rapidly, and all efforts to check it were useless. The farm is occupied by Gilbert Shuman, a son of the owner. There was no insurance on the building but the stock was insured.

PRICKLY HEAT, HIVES, BOILS.

Many persons are much annoyed by eruptions of the skin, often attended by the most painful sensation of itching and burning, and sometimes becoming unsightly and obstinate sores. Corpulent people are especially subject to these

Maddening Inflictions.

An efficient medicine which will purify the blood can effect a cure and prevent a recurrence of these annoyances. Such a medicine, and the only perfect one within reach of medical science, is *Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy*. Scrofula, Cancer and all other skin diseases arise from an impure state of the blood.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

taken when these symptoms first appear, will prevent serious consequences. It strikes at the cause of these complicated troubles by gently opening the bowels, toning the stomach, stimulating the kidneys and liver to do their important part in the work, and ending in setting up a healthy action of the system. In fact, it may, with perfect confidence, be

Accepted as a Cure

for all derangements, springing from a disordered or impure condition of the blood. Fever and ague, malaria, rheumatic gout and all urinary derangements rapidly improve under the same treatment. If you are vexed with indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, constipation, feverish skin, all indicating

Impure Blood

take Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy without an hour's delay. Keep it in the house when you are at home, and with you on journeys.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. $1 a bottle; 6 for $5.

Special Coat Values
For Women and Children

Half-tight Kersey Coat $10.00. Women's black, navy and castor half-tight Kersey Coats, 41 in. long—collarless braided at neck, turn back cuffs, plaits down back, half lined with good venetian lining, patch pockets, belted back, great value at $10.00

Black and Castor Kersey Empire Coats with silk velvet inlaid collar, full plaits from yoke, turn back cuff edged with velvet, half lined with venetian, price $12.50

Children's Brown and Navy Heavy Cheviot Coats, full back, with half belt, patch pockets, turn back cuff, brass buttons, emblems on sleeve, regular coat collar, extra value at $5.00

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN **Hair Renewer**

Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Will Attend Clover Club.

Hon. Grant Herring went to Philadelphia today, and will attend a session of the famous Clover Club In company with Clinton Herring Esq., he will go to New Haven, Conn. on Saturday to see the football game between Princeton and Yale, his son Don being a prominent member of the former team.

Sultan's Love of the Violin.

The Sultan of Turkey has few recreations, but if there is one thing that he likes more than another, it is music. He shows some ability at the piano, but his favorite instrument is the violin. He has a son who shows promise of developing into a really brilliant violinist, and he is at great pains to see that the boy has the best tuition possible.—London Exchange.

Wounded at the siege of Lacknow, retired from the Seventeenh Lancers with a good conduct medal, having always lived an exemplary life, Henry William Smith has just passed away at Brighton, England. A grateful country allowed him to die in the workhouse.

Pay of Soldiers.

The soldiers of the United States are better paid than in any other army in the world. Our soldiers receive $13 a month, while the pay of the other nations is as follows: Austria-Hungary, $0.73 a month; France, $1.74; Germany, $2.50; Great Britain, $7.14; Japan $0.60; Russia, $0.12.—Harper's Weekly.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. L. Douglas
SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
138 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

USE
BLACK
DIAMOND
WHISKY

7-6 1t.

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

The Beagle Studio
MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK